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GDR DELEGATION TO CSCE PRESENTS PROPOSALS

LD301738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Vienna, 30 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR delegation at the CSCE follow-up meeting on Friday proposed that the 35 participating states support in the concluding document of the Vienna meeting the continuation of negotiations between the USSR and the United States. These negotiations should aim to end the arms race on earth and prevent its expansion to space.

A second proposal calls on the Vienna meeting to promote regional initiatives to strengthen stability and security. GDR Ambassador Peter Steglich stressed it is the duty of all states to make their own contribution to military detente. As a central European state, the GDR is coauthor of the proposal to create a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe and is coauthor of the proposal to create a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe.

The head of the GDR delegation affirmed the GDR's support for efforts by all states to create zones free of weapons of mass destruction, for example in the north of Europe and in the Balkans.

Ambassador Steglich said the GDR supports at the Vienna meeting the achievement of positive results at all levels of the CSCE process to advance political and military detente in Europe and beyond.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING 30 JAN

LD302002 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Vienna Jan 30 (CTK correspondent) -- The head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) follow-up meeting said today arms control proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty last year should be discussed both at the Vienna meeting and during the second stage of the Stockholm disarmament conference.

Addressing the delegates, Milan Kadnar said discussions at both sessions should result in the adoption of concrete stands on the Warsaw Treaty proposals, issued after the session of the alliance's political Consultative Committee in Budapest last June.

Warsaw Treaty member states also agreed a special forum attended by European countries and the United States and Canada could be held to discuss ways to reduce military confrontation in Europe, he said.

Kadnar said a session of Central Committee secretaries of 11 Communist and workers' parties of socialist states in Warsaw earlier this month, held to discuss international and ideological issues, had confirmed the countries were willing to cooperate in their peace efforts with all states regardless of their social systems.

He also commented on the recently published principles of a restructuring of Czechoslovakia's economic mechanism, saying their implementation would lead to the establishment of direct contacts and joint ventures between Czechoslovak enterprises and their socialist and capitalist economic partners.

Czechoslovakia has proposed to host an economic forum of CSCE members in Prague.

WEST PROVOKES 'CONFRONTATION' AT CSCE TALKS

AU301850 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jan 87 p 2

[Marian Babic article: "Deliberations of the Vienna Follow-Up Meeting Resume Today; Dialogue -- Not Confrontation"]

[Excerpts] After a brief break at the turn of the year, the Vienna follow-up meeting of CSCE states resumes its deliberations on political, economic, and humanitarian cooperation and on military relaxation on our continent. The public of our continent rightly expects this important forum to contribute markedly to the consolidation and development of the all-European process. But are these hopes justified?

Already the first part of the Vienna follow-up meeting intimated many things in that respect. Its start at the foreign ministers level was undoubtedly constructive and has strengthened hopes for success. Words resounded there about interest in developing the all-European process, as did concrete proposals on how to proceed further, submitted not only by the socialist states but also by neutral counties and even by some NATO members. The maximal initiative of the socialist countries continued even after the departure of the foreign ministers, when delegations specified in detail the individual proposals. [passage omitted]

However, the NATO member-states did not respond to the initiatives of the socialist countries. This showed that they came to Vienna with empty hands. At the same time, the course of the first round showed that they are again trying to divert the deliberations from their main themes. Thus, instead of discussing the reduction of the number of troops and equipment by up to one-fourth, as the socialist countries propose, they would like to discuss an alleged imbalance of forces and in that connection to demand that only the Warsaw Pact states make a reduction. The fact that the NATO states do not wish pragmatic talks is also shown by their refusal to establish direct contacts between the appropriate working groups of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Moreover, NATO Supreme Commander General Bernard Rogers did not show willingness to meet with Marshal Kulikov, chief commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. In the humanitarian sphere, too, they did not display interest in equal cooperation, and, instead, their activity concentrated on provoking a confrontation in human rights, which started with the speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

It is thus obvious that the objective of the NATO member-states' course in Vienna is not to permit the follow-up meeting to begin assessing genuine problems regarding mutual cooperation. This has led to the impasse at the talks, as well as to the fact that hopes have become weakened at the beginning of their second round. However, the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe shows that all-European deliberations do not have to become transformed into a forum of confrontation and that it is possible to arrive at concrete agreements strengthening peace, security, and cooperation on our continent, agreements for which the socialist states are pressing.

SFRY PAPER EYES MONTENEGRIN, ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

AU301801 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Jan 87 p 4

[ATA article: "In the Pages of the Yugoslav Press -- Montenegrin Nationalism in Action"]

[Text] The Zagreb cultural-artistic semi monthly paper OKO of 15-29 January this year publishes a letter to the editors by Jevren Berkovic on the treatment of the Albanian nationality in Montenegro. The letter is published in the paper under the title, "Montenegrin Nationalism in Action." Among other things, it says:

There is no doubt that Montenegrin nationalism exists, that it has been awakened and is specifically expressed against the Albanian nationality in Montenegro. It is incomprehensible that this nationalism should now be supported in a pathetically zealous fashion by many of the media, especially Titograd Television.

The first example: Somebody, no doubt encouraged by the Montenegrins, suggested to the Albanians of Ostrosk [place as published] that they should change the name of their school, which until a short time ago was called "Gjergj Kastrioti" [family name of 15th century Albanian national hero Skenderbeg]. This was done in a blink of the eye. Everything was organized and manipulated as if this were the ardent desire of the local Albanian populace, and of course the school was given a new name. One wonders whom it bothers that the village school in Ostrosk, where the Albanian population is an overwhelming majority, should bear the name of Gjergj Kastrioti, one of the most distinguished personalities in the Balkan peoples' struggle against "Turkish feudalism," as Rajko Cerkovic put it so succinctly at the meeting of the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee.

Montenegrin television several times stressed this example as witnessing to the struggle against Albanian nationalism, little thinking that in this way the television station assumes the garments of its own nationalism.

The second example: "positive" events include the recent "voluntary abandonment" of their own mother tongue on the part of the Albanian children of the village of Muric, near Lake Shkoder. Our press and television exploited this as a "great" contribution to the brotherhood and unity of the Montenegrins and Albanians. What kind of thinking is this of ours, which encourages the Albanians to take it into their heads that they are not Albanians at all? Who dreamt up this crazy idea of encouraging and so sympathetically publicizing such imaginary "processes", so that they will happen on a large scale?

In this case the Montenegrins, as the majority nationality, have the duty of preventing such an assimilation of the Albanians into the Montenegrin population, and of making comprehensive efforts for the preservation of their identity, their culture, civilization, and educational progress, and of not euphorically absorbing them into their own nationality, divesting them of the essential awareness of their historical and national existence.

The third example: On 18 December 1986 at Bar, the new leadership of the LC Communal Committee was elected. There were three Albanians on the list, none of whom was elected. Were the Communists of Bar imitating last year's electoral meeting of the Montenegrin Writers' Association, where too not a single writer of Albanian or Muslim nationality was elected? If we consider such examples and others like them as part of the resistance to Albanian nationalism, we deceive ourselves seriously and dive crazily into our own nationalism, which is no less fatal and counterrevolutionary than Albanian nationalism.

ALIA ADDRESSES ELECTION MEETING IN TIRANA

Warmly Received

AU291115 Tirana ATA in English 1028 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 29/ATA/ -- Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, met at the Palace of Congresses with electors of the Precinct No. 210 of the No. 3 city quarter of the capital where he has been proposed candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly. In this quarter on November 8, 1941, the glorious son of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha and his comrades, founded the Communist Party of Albania (today the PLA).

In the square in front of the Palace of Congresses there were gathered thousands of inhabitants of the capital, who extended a cordial welcome to Comrade Ramiz Alia. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, was received by the candidate of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and first secretary of Tirana district party committee, Pirro Kondi, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti and other comrades. Comrade Ramiz Alia met with young boys and girls, veterans, militarymen, etc.

When Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the hall of the Palace of Congresses, all the electors acclaimed with love for our Party of Labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Present at this meeting were also the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani as well as Comrades Besnik Bekteshi, Simon Stefani, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Hajredin Celiku, Foto Cami, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Kico Mustaqi, Vangjel Cerrava, and other comrades.

During this enthusiastic meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered an important speech.

Speaks to Ward Electors

AU291620 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, to electors of Ward No 210 in Tirana, on 28 January 1987 -- recorded]

[Text] [Shouts of "Party of Labor", "Party, Enver, we are always ready"] Dear Comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to meet with you today, sisters and brothers, workers, soldiers, intellectuals, young people, residents of the district of the city where the party was born. Whenever this district is mentioned, or one walks on its streets and lanes, whenever one meets the fine people who live here, residents of old houses or modern blocks, we recall the great historical achievement of 8 November 1941, when the glorious son of our people, Enver Hoxha, and his comrades created the Communist Party. [cheers] They created the Communist Party, laying the steel foundations of the new Albania. Here, in this district of red Tirana, the party, as a sign of the summons to struggle, raised the flag of the war for freedom and independence, for social progress and socialism. From here started the war for the eviction of the foreign invader and the overthrow of internal traitors, for a free and independent, sovereign, people's Albania, the struggle for the new life we enjoy today.

In fact, meeting you awakens many emotions about the great history which your district holds in the heart of every communist, every patriot, and every honorable person. And those emotions are particularly strong for me today. From the first elections for the Constitutional Assembly onward, this district, for ten legislatures in succession, had as its deputy Comrade Enver. He, at the head of the party, strove and worked unceasingly for the Albania which we have today, for socialism, and the happiness of the people. [cheers]

In proposing me as your representative in the highest organ of the state, you have placed great trust in me. In this, you have placed your trust in our glorious party which, with Enver Hoxha at its head, brought the nation into light, and which will always struggle on his road for the happiness of the people and the triumph of socialism. I, as a soldier of the party, with loyalty applying the teachings of the party and those of Comrade Enver, will work with all my strength and knowledge in the interests of the country and of socialism, and to the good of the people, to whom we are in debt all our lives. [cheers]

Now, the people are in power, and this is not merely reflected by the fact that the people have their sons in the state, but above all, is expressed in the rights the people enjoy and effectively exercise to decide on plans for socialist construction, on roads for the development of the economy and culture, for the volume of the production and distribution of material goods, and for the defense of the destinies of the homeland. So, when they go to the polls, their votes are not only a civil right granted them by the Constitution, but an expression of their will to advance with confidence and determination on the joyful road on which the party leads them.

Our people are honorable, patriotic, and freedom-loving. They are a people who mind their own business and do not bother anybody else, who are struggling to build their socialist life, to raise ever higher their material and cultural well-being, and to progress in every field. Our people, just as they know how to confront what is to their own benefit and is true and just, which they defend with all their strength, also know how to face up to what endangers them, against which they have fought, and will fight determinedly to the end.

We Albanians, just as we are generous and kind to our friends, are and will be harsh on those who do not wish us well, on those who are our enemies. In this spirit we will go to the 1 February elections, and with this conviction we will vote for the candidates of the Democratic Front, sure that we are voting for the victories of our revolution, for the power of the people to which the revolution gave birth, for the victorious line of the party, for socialist life, and the happy future for our children. [cheers]

The new elections for the People's Assembly are being held only 3 months after the successful performance of the proceedings of the historic Ninth Party Congress, and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the party's foundation. The congress aroused great enthusiasm and mobilization everywhere. People trust in the party because over these 45 years they have been convinced that the party keeps its word, that it puts into effect its plans and projects. The party brought freedom to the country. With a sure hand, on the socialist road, the party effected radical transformations, completely transfroming the life of the people and the appearance of the homeland.

In this epoch, Albania completed its socialist industrialization, brought electric lights to every house, and created work for every person. It has formed and consolidated its working class, who not only know how to set in motion modern machinery and technology, but who have also been transformed into a leading force in our society. Our country has advanced agriculture, socialist agriculture which for years has been constantly guaranteeing the diet of the people of the nation, which constitutes one of our greatest victories. The cooperative peasantry have become masters of agricultural production; the know how to use science and the achievements of

technology to gain yields from the land which are comparable with the most advanced countries of Europe.

Once Albania was a land of illiteracy, of chronic diseases and massive poverty. Now, in the age of the party, everything old and backward has disappeared. The new socialist life flourishes everywhere. Our people have a new moral-psychological understanding of the world; they are liberted from every kind of spiritual slavery. The whole people is educated, cultured, and comprehensively emancipated. Women have become a living revolutionary force. The new intelligentsia which has been created plans and constructs great projects, giant factories, and hydroelectric stations, and makes a massive contribution to the development of the economy, the progress of culture, literature, the arts, education and science.

All these transformations have given Albania an honored name in the world. Many foriegn friends, objective and progressive people, evaluate highly the achievements of the new Albania, which does everything relying on its own strengths. It stretches out is palm to nobody. It makes an impression upon everybody that there are no crises, inflation, taxes, or unemployment, there is no exploitation, or moral degeneration, and they attempt to find out what the secret is. Our achievements have their wellspring in the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the great labor of our heroic people, their will and determination, progressive and creative spirit, their courage always to scale new heights.

The aim of the party line for the development of the country has been and remains the raising of the material and cultural standard of the people. During the period between the two legislatures this standard was raised higher. It is a success that all the new forces that were created in this period were put in useful employment. The number of pupils and students in all the stages of the educational system reached approximately 744,000, while the population reached 3 million inhabitants. The average life expectancy, which before the liberation was 38, has now reached 72. The great changes which have taken place in Tirana, the capital of our homeland, are also a living witness of socialist transformation, the strength of the power of the people and the vitality of our socialist order.

Tirana today has a population nine times greater than in the period before the liberation. More than 81 percent of its population live in new apartments. In the capital a truem army of workers of about 100,000 persons, the largest in the country, is working creatively. It creates almost one-sixth of the whole industrial production at the republic level. In general and vocational secondary education alone, Tirana has more than 28,000 pupils, more than 10 times as many as the whole Albania had in 1938. Such changes are to be found today in all the towns and villages of the homeland. Tirana has become more beautiful, and will become more beautiful still. New apartment blocks and streets, other industrial and sociocultural projects, gardens and parks will be added to it. In Tirana the lovely Palace of Congresses was built. Here, in the capital of our homeland, work has started on the monument and museum of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Applause]

Dear comrades, the elections of the representatives of the people to the organs of the state are raising higher the mobilization of the working people and their efforts for the development and inexorable social and economic progress of the country. It is for this reason that, in the festive atmosphere of the elections, people not only discuss and make different suggestions, criticizing shortcomings, but roll up their sleeves for work with lofty mobilization and zeal to achieve the goals for the development of the economy and culture that were laid down by the Ninth Party Congress. The new 5-year period, which reflects the correct policy of the party for the consistent construction of socialism, the objectives which it anticipates and the broad horizons it opens, is the greatest plan hitherto. In this plan, the long-term strategy of the party is

analyzed and made concrete, in accordance with our present stage of development, financial and material possibilities, and the scientific organizing capabilities of the country. Its drafting and implementation are based upon those factors which we have created and strengthened for 45 years in succession, especially upon the achievements of the seventh 5-year period. During the 5-year period in which we are now working, our economy will become stronger, and the development of productive forces will acquire fresh impetus. We will build 420 important new economic and sociocultural projects, 370 of which will be brought into use within the present 5-year period.

The development of agriculture in all zones of the country takes an important place in the new 5-year plan. Great goals have been set for increasing the production of cereal crops, industrial crops, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit. The dynamic development of agriculture and raising livestock will rely upon great investments in the land, its mechanization and chemicalization and for irrigation. An array of specially favorable measures will be taken toaccelerate the development of hill and mountain cooperatives, in connection with the wise and farsighted policy constantly pursued by the party and Comrade Enver to narrow the differnce between highlands and lowlands, so that agricultural and livestock production and the prosperity of the people will constantly increase.

The appropriate conditions which our country has and the distribution of the population throughout its entire territory present the duty that every district, every agricultural cooperative, and every village should satisfy the needs of the populace for vegetables, beans, potatoes, milk and its byproducts, from its own produce. Every opportunity exists for achieving this goal as soon as possible. More initiative, more dynamism in the work of the organs and organizations of the party, the state, and the economy is required. The initiative which spread fast through many brigades to sow 1 - 2 hectares with beans and potatoes for the needs of the cooperatives themselves has given encouraging results. It shows what inexhaustible resources and superior use of labor are offered by common socialist ownership. On the basis of last year's experience, this initiative must be spread more widely, in every district, in agricultural cooperatives as in agricultural enterprises, in the awareness that meeting the needs of the countryside for vegetables and milk has a direct influence upon the supply in the towns.

In the years of the new 5-year period, 85,000 new apartments will be built, an increase greater than the natural growth of the population, and 220,000 active working people will enter the workforce. A series of measures will be instituted for the supply of medical services, and for establishing conditions for the rest and entertainment of the working people. New steps will be taken in educational and cultural development, especially for the maintenance and strengthening the state of health of the population. Our people have paid for the victory of freedom and independence with much blood and sacrifice, and so spares nothing guaranteeing its defense. The party and the people's state have always and will always devote the greatest care to the strengthening and continual steeling of our armed forces and the military training of the entire armed people.

Dear comrades, throughout the nation, in towns and country, great energy has erupted in labor to put into action the decisions of the Ninth Congress -- an energy expressed in the many initiatives which have enveloped the heroic working class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, young people, women, and every citizen of our country. Everywhere, plans are being successfully fulfilled. Let the revolutionary movement of great significance, "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Fighters in the Implementation of the Decisions of the Ninth Party Congress," spread and extend further. The readiness of the masses and their fulfillment of the tasks of 1986 must be an incentive for better work in the second year of the 5-year plan which has just begun. May it plunge us into militant labor,

not only for the fulfillment of the industrial plans, in the energy industry, in agriculture, and every sector of the economy and culture, but to fan the flames of mass actions, such as that for the provision of drinking water to every center of habitation in the country, for doubling the olive crop, increasing the extent of irrigated arrable land, increasing the efficiency of the economy, and tightening the savings regime. As was said at the Ninth Party Congress, there is more labor for us, and problems have become more difficult and complex. They can no longer be solved by empirical and pre-industrial ways. Now, more than ever before, a sound knowledge and rigorous enforcement of the laws of the economy and competence in culture is demanded.

The elections for the People's Assembly concern the maintenance and strengthening of the power of the people, with its further democratization, the raising of its organizational and managerial capabilities. The power of the people represents one of the greatest social and national historical victories of the Albanian people. Its installation marked not only the crowning glory of our revolution, but also the realization of the aims of the centuries-long struggle for a free people's Albania. And so its strengthening and progress means the strengthening and progress of the socialist homeland, the strengthening and security of national freedom and sovereignty, and of our socialist equality and of our social justice.

Our party has always taken care, and has struggled determinedly, to ensure that our state always stands loyal to the revolutionary, democratic, and popular ideals and to develop on the correct Marxist-Leninist road. The leadership of the party has been the decisive factor in maintaining our state from those destructive negative tendencies, so plentiful in the modern world, such bourgeois-revisionist practicies, so-called pluralist, self-managing, the power of the entire people, and so forth. The line of revolutionizing the entire life of the country, which has included the state too, has preserved it from the rust of bureaucratization and the degradation which liberal ideas and practice bring. This process has brought it close to the masses and has always been under their strict control.

The characteristic distinguishing feature of our socialist system is that the more the rights which stem from democratic socialism increase, so the responsibilities of the state, of social groups and the individual also increase. If things do not go well for the business of the state, things cannot go well for anybody. Without the progress of the economy as a whole, there cannot be increased prosperity for the masses nor for individual people. State property, the land, factories, schools, hospitals, belong to the people. Every honest worker must constantly foster his sense of state responsibility for its strengthening and sound administration. Socialism, in making the working man the master of the means of production, creates not only new human and social relationships, but new concepts and attitudes toward property and its development, toward the state and its functions. It is this new philosophy, born of our socialist system, which makes our new man irrevocably opposed to passivity and indifference, so that he does not tolerate any violation of common property, or forgive anybody who threatens our socialist victories. A deep understanding of the interests of the state and the people and a high sense of responsibility make him a revolutionary patriot, a determined fighter for the great cause of socialist construction, and a responsible citizen of our new society.

Experience has taught our people to find in unity a great source of strength and endurance in the struggle against the numerous onslaughts and difficulties which they have had to confront throughout history. This unity acquired a deeper content and was raised to a qualitatively different level when the AWP emerged from the bosom of the people, leading them in the struggle for true social and national liberation, and the building of a new socialist life. [Shout of "Glory to the Party of Labor", applause, rhythmic chanting of "Party, Enver, we are always ready."]

In this unity of the people, and the steel unity around the party, lies one of the decisive factors in the strength and party spirit of our Albania and our socialist order; in it lies the guarantee for our happy future. And so let us preserve -- as a most valuable thing -- and constantly strengthen this unity, which is promoted by our great organization of the Democratic Front. Our unity is preserved, forged, and strengthened in the conduct of an uninterrupted class war against internal and external enemies, against flaws, alien manifestations and influences, and against everything which hampers our forward advance. The party and its instruments have waged and continue to wage the class war with total consistency, permitting neither opportunist standpoints nor sectarian narrowness. It has considered this war as part of the great motive power which presses ahead our revolution and socialist construction as a necessary condition for the healthy and militant unity of the people, a refining fire which revolutionizes and forges people's consciousness.

The new elections of deputies to the People's Assembly are being conducted in a complicated international situation, fraught with many threats and dangers. Many conflicts exist, many weapons have been accumulated. Contradictions old and new among different countries are ready to burst out. Thousands of people a day are murdered on the Iraqi-Iranian and Sino-Vietnamese borders, on those of South Africa with its neighboring countries, in Lebanon and Palestine, in Afghanistan, Chad, Nicaragua, and elsewhere.

This world economy is in great confusion. Crisis follows crisis; capitalist plundering has assumed monstruous proportions; the rich countries get richer and the poor get poorer.

The imperialist powers, and in the first place the superpowers, have intensified their aggressive policy. This warmongering course has heightened tension and caused great disorder in international relations. Arrogance and demagogy, threat and fraud have become the most preferred weapons to foster among people fear and illusions, political apathy, and ideological withdrawal. The arms race and the nuclear war that the superpowers threaten to visit upon the world are exploited to create a capitulationist psychosis and political confusion from which they want to profit in order to expand their domination and to subjugate the peoples.

In the present turbulent and complicated international situations, as witnessed by the ninth congress, our party and state have followed a principled policy, which has responded to the lofty interests of our socialist homeland, the fulfillment of our internationalist tasks, and the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

In its international relations, our socialist state pursues a principled and sincere policy, and has always favored good relations with other states and for strengthening and extending normal and friendly exchanges between the Albanian people and other peoples, based on the well-known principles of equality, respect, sovereignty, noninterference, and mutual profit.

We have always openly expressed our views on international politics in general and our political standpoint toward different states. This is a right of each state and does not constitute interference in the internal affairs of others. At the same time, we uphold that this must not be an obstacle to the development of normal relations among sovereign states in those fields where there are interests in common and which serve to strengthen cooperation and friendship among peoples. We have been and are resolute opponents of interference in the internal affairs of other states, a practice which the imperialist superpowers are today elevating to a norm in international relations.

As we declared at the ninth congress of the party, our socialist state has been and is for a policy of good neighborliness. It says this not only with words, but proves this by the concrete steps it has undertaken to carry it into practice. We have striven and are striving to abolish all those obstacles that hamper the further development of

relations of friendship and sincere cooperation with neighboring countries. We wish our neighbors would also behave in this spirit.

Proposals are made from time to time to turn the Balkans into an exemplary zone of peace and security, such as the proposal on nuclear disarmament or on the nondeployment of chemical weapons. We welcome every sincere step that serves genuine peace not only in our region, but further afield. But things must be seen realistically. The international commitments of some Balkan states, particularly those deriving from their membership of the military blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, make these proposals unrealizable. We adhere to the view that in the actual conditions of the international situation and of existing factors in the Balkans, the problems of disarmament, peace, and security in the peninsula can not be dissociated from those of disarmament in general, of peace and security in Europe and the world, and from external and internal factors which not only influence but determine the present situation in our regin.

We are convinced that at present the progress of bilateral relations remains the best way of creating a spirit of mutual confidence and understanding, of overcoming the difficulties and contradictions among the Balkan countries, which are not few, and generally starting to create the conditions which will permit genuinely sincere cooperation in the future.

I would like to explain once again our country's stand toward the United States and the Soviet Union: We have stated this before and repeat that, as has been the case in the past, there will be no reconciliation with them in the future either. We will maintain no relations, exchanges, or cooperation of any kind with them.

Our stand toward the superpowers is neither circumstantial nor temporary. It is a principled stand deriving from our determined and consistent irreconcilability with the hegemonistic and expansionistic policy that they pursue throughout the world, deriving from their continued hostility toward our country and our socialist system. We were allies with the United States during World War II. However, as Comrade Enver stated, they did not wish to recognize our government, which had come down from the mountains; they did not wish to reconcile themselves with a free, sovereign, and socialist Alnania; they did not wish to relinquish the privileges and the means that they used to dispose of Albania before and which gave them the opportunity to interfer in Albania, to use it as an exchange currency in their international bargainings with other imperialist powers.

The American hand has not failed to be present in all conspiracies, overt or covert, hatched against our country throughout these 40 years and more since the end of the war. American imperialism has been always present in all the military pressures against Albania, in all political onslaughts and economic blockades. Thus, nothing good, but only evil has come and is coming to Albania from the United States. Neither the revolution nor the liberation of the peoples, nor peace and international security would benefit at all from a rapprochement with them. Therefore, the Albanian people and their AWP will never take a step toward rapprochement with the United States. Let no one have any doubts concerning this, let no one harbor any hopes.

Nor has the attitude of the revisionist Soviet Union toward our country been any different from that of the United States toward our country's freedom and independence. As is well-known and has become a historical fact, the Soviet Union's policy and actions have been aimed at the subjugation of Albania and the loss of its sovereignty. What the Soviets wanted from us were not friendly relations on a equal basis, mutual assistance, and sincere cooperation. What they wanted was solely to dictate us, to impose their policy on us, to change Albania into a springboard for their imperialist expansion. They were not interested in socialism in Albania, nor in its defense, as they used to declare, but were interested in the Vlore base, the transformation of our country into a terrain from which to act and achieve their domination.

This attitude toward Albania was certainly not spontaneous, was not a matter of occasion, and was not caused by the mistakes of a single individual, namely Khrushchev, who -- as they are now saying in Moscow -- acted supposedly under the inspiration of subjectivist and voluntarist concepts. This attitude derived from the departure of the CPSU from Marxism-Leninism, from its adoption of a totally opportunistic line in all directions, and from its attempts to impose this line on the entire communist movement. This Soviet policy and aim was dealt with widely by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Moscow meeting of communist parties in 1960 and, later on, in the great polemic waged by our party against Khrushchevite revisionism. Our party has proven with numerous facts that the path embarked on by the Soviet Union, the line that it pursued, would lead to the restoration of capitalism within the country and to an imperialist foreign policy. Time has vindicated our party. A quarter of a century has elapsed and capitalism has by now been restored in the Soviet Union, while the USSR has become as imperialistic as the United States in its foreign policy.

The conflict that separated us from the revisionist Soviet Union has not been extinguished. On the contrary, it has become more exacerbated, and the contradiction with the Soviet Union has become even more irreconcilable. The Soviet Union constitutes as great a danger to our country, to peace, and to the freedom of the peoples, as U.S. imperialism. No pressure, flattery, or circumstance can cause our party and country to deviate from the hitherto tested line, a line that corresponds with the defense of our country's independence, the cause of socialism, peace, and security in the world. [applause]

These are our convictions and standpoints. We do not ask others to do what we do; every country does whatever it likes. But through its example socialist Albania proves before the eyes of the peoples that a country may live, develop and progress without the need to submit and be under the shadow of the superpowers. Through its example Albania shows how false and reactionary is the belief that the superpowers try to impose on the peoples, claiming the peoples' freedom, sovereignty, and independence may be defended only by subjection to the will of the U.S. or the Soviet Union, and only when the destinies of the country are entrusted to them.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has never bargained and will never bargain over the consistent and principled policy which has secured it the sound international position it enjoys today, its sympathy and respect among the peoples of the world, and its creditable and honored name. We base the independence and defense of the homeland on our own forces, on the material and human potential we possess, on political ability, on the lofty moral-political unity of the people, and on the development and strengthening of our socialist economy.

Socialist Albania has publicly declared and has proved in practice that it will never be a member of any political-military bloc, that it will never accept foreign bases, troops and weapons, and it will also never allow its territory to be exploited by anyone to damage or menace neighbors or other countries.

As hitherto, so in the future our party and state will consistently pursue the policy of supporting the struggle of the peoples for freedom and national independence, of internationalist support for revolutionary movements, of solidarity with the struggle of the working masses of the world for democracy and social justice, the policy of opposing American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, and all reactionary forces in the world.

I did not intend to speak of our relations with Yugoslavia at this meeting. We explained our standpoint at the Ninth Congress of the party and there is no need to repeat it again. We clearly expressed the will of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to establish good neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, something which would

serve not only the interests of the two countries but also peace and security in the Balkans and elsewhere. It must be said that there have been some positive signs on the part of Yugoslavia to improve relations with our country. But recently, provocative outbursts were noticed in Belgrade against socialist Albania and Albanians in Yugoslavia, both by some state bodies and by the official Yugoslav press as well.

The Yugoslavs may have their own troubles at home, differences among themselves on the road to be followed, and political and economic difficulties. However, the exacerbation of relations with Albania and the further limitation of national rights in Kosovo does not help them to overcome their real difficulties. Difficulties are not overcome by making neighbors responsible for situations that arise. We have never interfered in the affairs of Yugoslavia; we are not involved in its internal conflicts. The essence of the current campaign against us is clearly reflected in the newspaper BORBA. The pretext was a question put by a Slovene journalist to a Serbian leader, asking what was wrong with Kosovo being proclaimed a republic. In a supposed effort to explain the problem BORBA concocted a heap of slanders against socialist Albania and particularly against Comrade Enver Hoxha. Albania, wrote BORBA, is the inspirer. It is the source of all the evils in Kosovo and Yugoslavia; it has worked out plans to create so-called Greater Albania through the slogan "Kosovo -- Republic," etc. etc. These stale theses are repeated at a time when Yugoslav officials make statements about good relations and good neighborliness with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Socialist Albania has never had and does not have such plans and aims, just as it has not been now or ever in favor of the disintegration of Yugoslavia. We have declared this on several occasions. The demand of "Kosovo -- Republic" was not raised in Albania, but in Kosovo as a demand for the same rights, work and equality as enjoyed by all the other peoples in Yugoslavia.

We are obliged to remind those who besmirch our policy and cover up their sinister aims and activity by accusing and attacking socialist Albania and the Albanians that plans have existed, not to create so-called Greater Albania, but to gobble up Albania, to turn it into a seventh republic of Yugoslavia. This truth, among others, has been frankly admitted by Milovan Djilas, one of the fomer main leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during and after the National Liberation War. In the books he published Djilas says that the Yugoslav leadership of that time, with Tito as its head, nurtured the idea that Albania should become the seventh Yugoslav republic. Later, the region of Kosovo and Metohija would be added to this member republic of the federation.

Thus, by attributing unreal plans and aims to Albania, BORBA and those who lurk behind it try in vain to measure the Albanian leadership and Comrade Enver Hoxha by using their own yardstick. Enver Hoxha was an unswerving internationalist, a supporter of oppressed and persecuted peoples, a resolute enemy of nationalism and chauvinism. In his life and work one can find nothing directed against the freedom and independence of neighboring countries, against sincere and fraternal friendship and collaboration among the Balkan peoples, or against their rights and traditions.

Albania is in favor of good-neighborliness, but this can be achieved only if the Yugoslav side also desires the same thing. It is clear to us that there are certain circles within and outside Yugoslavia which are trying to stir up the waters in the relations between our two countries. But it is not only up to us to oppose these efforts. Those in Yugoslavia striving for genuine neighborliness should put a stop to the anti-Albanian policies, against both the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and against the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Dear Comrades and electors. Everybody's participation in the 1 February elections and their unanimous votes for the candidates of the Democratic Front will be another expression of the great love of our people for the AWP, and the achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [cheers, shouts of "Party and Labor"] It will be another powerful endorsement from the people for the line of our party, and a further broad commitment by the working masses to put into effect the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. The elections will be a new demonstration of the unity of the people round the party, the lofty patriotic spirit of the working masses, and their determination always to advance courageously on the brilliant road of socialist construction. For new voters let them become a fresh source of inspiration, mobilization and creative initiative to further push forward all our work, to realize successfully the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress, and to always achieve fresh successes.

Once again I thank you for the trust you have placed in me. Allow me to assure you that your support is an encouragement to me in performing the high and honorable duty of deputy to the People's Assembly.

Long live our heroic people.

Long live our AWP.

Long live the democratic forces of Albania.

Glory to the brilliant achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [acclamations, shouts of "Party, Enver, we are alsway ready"]

TURKEY SIGNS JOINT TOURIST AGREEMENT

AU301256 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 30 (ATA) -- The protocal on the touristic exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey was signed in Tirana on January 29.

On this occasion, the Turkish delegation headed by the general director of tourism at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Oktay Ataman, was received by the minister of home trade, Osman Murati, who had a warm, friendly talk with it. The meeting was also attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in Albania, Bilal Simsir.

ATANASOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR USSR 2 FEB

AU020724 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for the USSR on 2 February on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He is accompanied by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Trade Minister Khristo Khristov; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Krustyu Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers; and Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES SED PARTY SCHOOL RECTOR

AU301816 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received yesterday Kurt Tiedke, member of the SED Central Committee, rector of the Karl Marx Party College, and leader of a delegation from the college.

The guests were briefed on the tasks and activity of the party and the workers on fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Experience was shared relating to the further creative mastering of Marxist-Leninist knowledge.

GDR Ambassador Egon Rommel was present at the meeting.

During their stay in Bulgaria the delegation had talks with Stanish Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee and rector of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management, and with the academy's leadership. There was a valuable exchange of experience between the two parties' higher academic establishments, and discussion took place on the new tasks posed for them by the recent BCP and SED congresses.

A protocol was signed on cooperation between the two parties' higher academic establishments during 1987.

FRENCH CP WORKING GROUP VISITS 22-26 JAN

AU262022 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 26 (BTA) -- From January 22 through 26, visiting this country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was a working group of the French Communist Party. In Sofia and Plovdiv, the French guests visited party organisations, research and cultural institutes, educational establishments. They met with men of science, culture and education and were familiarized with the experience of the BCP in these fields.

The working group was received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS CPSU CC PLENUM

AU301555 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Transformations"]

[Text] The work of the regular CPSU Central Committee plenum is at the center of world public attention. We will not be wrong in saying that this plenum's decisions will make a strong impression on the overall work of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and Soviet society -- an impression that will last a long time.

The world's attention is drawn to the plenum because of several important features:

The voice of the CPSU, the mighty party of Lenin, is sounding out from Moscow, and this voice must always be listened to with attention.

The subject for discussion is one of the cardinal problems, namely the problem of cadre work under the conditions of reorganization.

Many bold ideas are outlined, ideas that in toto must lead to a qualitatively new stage in the further development of socialist democracy, in the activity of the party, economic, and social cadres, and in the whole of Soviet society.

Many of the problems discussed and decisions made by the CPSU also apply, to one degree or another, to the social practice of a number of fraternal communist and workers parties. The implementation of the outlined measures, the accomplishment of the reorganization, and the drawing up of a new cadre policy in the Soviet Union cannot fail to find a favorable reflection in the practice of the other socialist countries.

The concentration of attention on basic creative processes yet again vividly emphasizes the peace-loving foreign policy line and activity of the Soviet Union's leadership.

The extensive report of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is already attracting public attention. No doubt each and every one of us will return to its text more than once, not only to grasp the problems in full, but also to examine more deeply what was said, as well as to seek one's personal position as a communist and citizen of socialist Bulgaria, a position grounded in the Leninist principles of cadre policy.

It is likely that each person will note different aspects of the report to the plenum for himself. However, at the same time we can hardly neglect to shed light on certain of the fundamental assessments, features, and ideas that reverberate exceptionally strongly and are addressed not only to the present, but also to the future, and which are addressed not only to communists and nonparty members, but also, in a concrete manner, to leaders, primary party organizations, and cadres of the separate spheres of state and social life in the Soviet Union. What are we referring to here?

First and foremost, to the mercilessly lucid and frank tone in which the issues are posed, to the realism and concrete approach shown in the analysis of the past stage, and to the ability to derive important lessons from the past and its errors. [paragraph continues]

We are presented with a convincing, honest answer to the question of why, during the last two decades, the Soviet Union has seen a fall in the rates of its economic development due to the appearance of stagnation and other phenomena foreign to socialism. This is not to say the country's development has halted, but the fact is that development could have been accomplished more quickly and effectively. The main reason for this, as we read in the report of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was that the country's leadership was unable, primarily due to subjective reasons, to appreciate fully and in good time the need for changes and the risk of intensifying the critical phenomena in society, or of developing a clear line to overcome these phenomena and more fully utilize the capacities inherent in the socialist order. A number of other causes are also justifiably pointed out, such as the reduced role of theoretical thought, the weakened control over socialist property, the wrong attitude toward cooperative property, the distortions in planning, and the growing irresponsibility, bureaucratic attitudes [administrirane], feigned business efficiency and red tape, and the restrictions of the rights of enterprises. Serious shortcomings are condemned in ideological and political education, as are empty shows, lack of action and lip service [kampaniynost], the spread of drunkenness, drug addiction, crime, and the contravention of the principle of communist equality.

The party does not spare sharp words, does not conceal the weaknesses, and does not look for justifications -- and this is one of its strongest aspects. The pointing out of both the serious shortcomings and the responsibility of the party leaders and the communists is an expression of political maturity and of the unconditional determination to work in such a way that there will be no further repetition of this.

The main characteristic of the life of Soviet society at present is the struggle for acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and for reorganization. Reorganization, from top to bottom, of each and everyone, is the only true path for overcoming the negative tendencies and processes and for utilizing to the fullest the historical advantages of socialism as a social system. A remarkable crystal-clear interpretation is given of the concept itself, and now every person has a complete, precise, and comprehensive description of the reorganization avaliable. Its end is to achieve the in-depth renewal of all aspects of the state's life, to give the most modern forms of social organization to socialism, and to reveal to the fullest the humane nature of our order in all its crucial aspects -- economic, sociopolitical, and ethical.

The elaborations aimed at further deepening socialist democracy and developing the self-government of the people are of primary importance. Everything outlined regarding democracy in production, further improvement of the Soviet electoral system, extending internal party democracy, and control over the work of the party, state, and economic organs; everything which is addressed to the leading cadres, first and foremost, to render systematic account to the collectives and to obtain their assessment; and everything said concerning the even greater extension of openness, criticism, and self-criticism, represents an exceptionally broad, large-scale program for real revolutionary changes in society.

This is why all the ideas relating to cadre work under the conditions of reorganization have such a topical and realistic ring. The basic lessons regarding cadre policy that are outlined by the first Soviet leader vividly, frankly, and with the highest degree of exigence and self-criticism, are also a stern reminder, an incentive to look into one's own work, and a starting point for positive changes. Surely no one can doubt the general validity of these lessons and formulations.

The party of Lenin has assessed its cadre work and outlined its cadre policy. In spite of the severly critical tone, and in spite of the many weaknesses and shortcomings brought to light in a mercilessly clear and realistic manner, the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee plenum is an optimistic one, which inspires and wakens minds and acts as a spur toward creative quests and deeds. This is because a strong paty is speaking strongly about its unresolved questions and weaknesses, and just as strongly declaring its infelxible determination to overcome negative features, accelerate development, and comprehensively improve both work with the cadres and the work of the cadres. In this lies the guarantee for the successes and victories of the Soviet Communists, the Soviet Union, and world socialism.

BCP CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS PLENUM

AU302011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] An expanded plenum of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission was held today. The work of the commission following the 13th BCP Congress and the tasks of the forthcoming period were discussed.

Stamo Kerezov, first deputy chairman of the commission, read an accountability report. He stressed that the commission has accomplished extensive work in analyzing, clarifying, and adopting decisions in connection with personal petitions and objections submitted to the 13th BCP Congress on the subject of party punishments, recognition of long-time party service, and awarding the honorary title of "Fighter against Capitalism and Fascism."

In dealing with certain petitions and objections, in defending justice, truth, and a correct approach to matters, the Central Conrol-Auditing Commission, without any hesitation, put into practice its just principles and corrected its own mistakes.

The speaker summed up the conclusions and lessons drawn from the work. He stated that more consistent care was devoted to the preservation of the purity and fighting capacity of party ranks. However, there are also unresolved questions.

The speaker emphasized the topical tasks of the control-auditing organs in connection with implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and of the BCP Central Committee December plenum. He stressed the necessity of improving the style of work, of a more courageous offensive in eliminating negative processes that are obstructing progress in promoting the party's strategic line aimed at qualitatively new economic growth and at improvements in other social spheres.

The intensification of openness [glasnost] regarding both positive and negative manifestations was pointed out as an important task.

The plenum adopted a decision and approved a plan for the work of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission in 1987.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the commission, delivered the closing speech.

DISSIDENTS JAILED, TAILED BEFORE WHITEHEAD VISIT

AU311410 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 31 Jan 8

[Text] Prague, Jan 31 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak Police Saturday tailed nine dissidents in the hours before U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead was due to arrive, dissident sources said.

Police vehicles were parked Saturday morning outside the homes of playwright Vaclev Havel and Libuse Silhanova, the spokesman of dissident intellectual group Charter 77, and seven other people.

Some were followed as they lef their apartments and were asked to keep police informed of their movements.

Dissidents said Mr. Whitehead was to meet dissident and Roman Catholic leaders as well as Czechoslovak officials during his three-day visit. In Poland on Friday, Mr. Whitehead dined with rebel union leader Lech Walesa after talks with Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Dissidents added that four Czechoslovaks had been jailed for between three and four years for "subversion" and "incitement to rebellion" after criticising the socialist government in public.

The sources said three were firemen at a Prague factory -- Charter 77 signatory Ervin Motl, 38, Jindrich Blaha, 39, and Milan Svatos, 44.

They were accused of criticising the primacy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the president, and links between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and of "listening to enemy radio" -- Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.

The fourth, Jiri Bohac, 33, was jailed for 30 months by a court in Pardubice, 100 kilomeyers (60 miles) east of Prague, for "vulgar and anti-communist" outburts at his workplace.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE 'NOTHING NEW'

AU302054 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 87 p 7

[CTK report: "The U.S. President's State of the Union Message; He Came With Nothing New"]

[Text] New York (CTK Correspondent) -- Last night before the two houses of the Congress, U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered the State of the Union message, a program document determining the direction of U.S. domestic and foreign policy for another year.

In the message, the President did not find the courage to admit the truth about the so-called Iran affair and tried to win American citizens' trust for the remaining years of his tenure. As seen from his speech, Reagan is determined in this period to assert, without any change, his hitherto aggressive policy, whose objective is to acquire military superiority over the USSR, and to push through his plans even at the price of unleashing nuclear conflict.

Reagan stressed that he is determined to continue pushing the program of the militarization of space and, at variance with known facts, he claimed that the Soviet Union, which resolutely rejected his "Star Wars" project, "prevented" last year's Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik from being successfully concluded. Further, without mentioning once the USSR's constant willingness to responsibly participate in any serious talks with the objective to improve mutual relations, he asserted that the Unied States continues to be "approachable" as to their rectification [naprava]. At the same time, however, he arrogated the right to shamelessly demand that the USSR take a "more responsible approach throughout the world" in the interest of mutually improved relations.

Unobstructed by the shameful affairs with the illegal deliveries of American weapons to Iran and the transfer and money to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Reagan again defended the necessity of generous military assistance to those gangs.

On the awaited "key issue" in his speech, the Irangate affair, Reagan said nothing new or substantial, and he restricted himself only to a brief statement that allegedly the government," in an attempt to establish contacts with a strategically important country and save human lives, committed serious blunders." He admitted he was personally responsible for the action.

The majority of Reagan's fellow workers described the State of the Union message as of decisive importance for the further fate of his government. However, already yesterday several politicians and commentators agreed that there was nothing new in Reagan's message and that he did not succeed in improving his reputation, damaged by the Irangate affair.

"It was a cotton candy speech. You get into it a bit -- and there is no subtance, nothing to talk about. To find a new idea, you would need a powerful microscope," said Stephen Hess, an analyst at the Brookings Institute.

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS WITH CONSULATE HEADS 30 JAN

LD302203 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Bratislava Jan 30 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with leading representatives of consulates based in the Slovak capital.

On this occasion he said that in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution there exists a reliable solution to the question whether mankind will or will not survive weapons. This solution is the program of saving the planet from an apocalypse, the program announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986.

The CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna should give a mandate for talks not only on confidence- and security-building measures but also on disarmament within all Europe, it should promote the development of cooperation in the economic sphere, to which Czechoslovakia wants to contribute by the proposal for the convocation of an economic forum in Prague, the foreign minister said.

He stressed that in 1987, Czechoslovakia will again actively participate in all coordinated peace efforts of the states of the socialist community and further develop cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In this connection he mentioned the prepared visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Czechoslovakia and added that the visit will take place in a very favourable atmosphere.

Dealing with Czechoslovakia's relations towards the advanced capitalist countries the minister said that Czechoslovakia will further follow the well-tested principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems in conditions of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation and open, honest and creative dialogue.

"In this spirit we formulate our policy also towards the new coalition government in Austria. We wish to believe that these efforts of ours will meet with the same response also in Vienna", the Czechoslovak foreign minister said.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON PLANNED MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD301945 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 30 (CTK) -- Division tactical military exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army will be held in Czechoslovakia from February 2 to 6, in the area of Cheb, Jachymov, Decin, Liberec, Melnik and Plana near Marianske Lazne.

A total of 23 states will send 43 observers to attend the exercise, first deputy commander of the General staff of the Czechoslovak people's Army Lt Gen Jiri Brychta told a press conference here today.

He stressed that the manoeuvres are one of three exercises planned within the 1987 military activities and added that in harmony with the final document of the Stockholm conference on security-and confidence-building measures and on disarmament in Europe Czechoslovakia has informed of these exercises all signatories.

The aim of the exercises is to improve the capability of troops and staffs to wage defensive struggle in winter conditions. Talking part in the exercises will be one motorized rifle division and one tank division, with 258 tanks, 54 anti-tank guided missile launchers, 132 artillery guns, 52 rocket launchers and 12 helicopers. A total of 17,500 men will participate.

Lt Gen Jiri Brychta said that the stay of the observers will be organized so as to correspond fully with the individual articles of the Final Document of the Stockholm conference. The observers will be informed every day of the individual stages of the military activity and can follow it personally. They will be also offered the possibility to meet with commanders and men from the units taking part in the exercises. "We wish to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and demonstrate Czechoslovakia's wish for relaxation of tension and achievement of disarmament in Europe," he said.

He also said that the USA, Britain, FRG, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy are among those states that asked for the status of observers.

Czechoslovakia's determination to actively contribute to the fulfilment of the final document of the Stockholm conference was stressed by representative of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polacek on the same occasion.

He emphasized that the problem of global disarmament, including disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons, is given priority in Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. In this connection he spoke of the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries as regards a radical reduction of armed forces in Europe, submitted in June 1986. He recalled NATO's response to this initiative and said "we cannot say this response is fully satisfactory, but we noticed some of its positive parts, namely the sentence speaking about stability of forces at a lower level."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman further said that despite the positive contribution of the conference on confidence- and security-building measures in Stockholm, many questions and demands submitted by the Warsaw Treaty countries remain unsolved. These include for instance the problem of naval and air forces and limitation of military activity. Czechoslovakia therefore makes efforts for the continuation of the dialogues in this field. Though it deems that it should be an all-European dialogue, it does not exclude the possibility of negotiations between states of the two major European military blocs, in the interest of reaching agreements, he added.

ARTICLE EXPRESSES INTEREST IN SFRY DEVELOPMENT

AU302120 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jan 87 p 7

[Julius Loerincz article: "SFRY in the Year 1987 -- Urgent Need to Act"]

[Text] Last year Yugoslavia vaulted up to fourth place in the world in the production of naval vessels (behind Japan, South Korea, and China); but essentially its entire production is exported, while the Yugoslav merchant fleet has to make do with mostly obsolete vessels. This is one of the many paradoxes in the development of Yugoslavia's national economy, which is called crisis-ridden even by our Yugoslav friends themselves.

This was reconfirmed last year. Although the country could register certain remarkable successes (for instance, a 4.2-percent growth of industrial production; and even a 6-percent increase of agricultural production) and the living standards did not drop for the first time in the last 5 years, the productivity of social labor still remains unsatisfactory and inflation, which had soared to 88.1 percent toward the end of the year, was the highest in Europe. One did succeed in raising the employment rate by 3 percent last year (the planned figure was 2 percent); but unemployment still remains one of the country's most hurtful problems, since more than 1 million Yugoslavs do not have a job. According to the leading political and economic circles in Yugoslavia, it will be possible to definitely resolve the employment problem only around the year 2000.

True, Yugoslavia has many enterprises that, even last year, could be called true locomotives of national economy. Let us just recall the Hidrogradnja enterprise in Sarajevo, which is building hydroelectric power plants that are efficient and of good quality; or the aluminium combine in Titograd, which has succeeded in cutting down its power and raw material consumption per production unit to the level of similar enterprises in the United States and Japan; or the Crvena Zastava automobile plant in Kragujevac; or even the Trepca enterprise producing car batteries, which is also known in our own country and which exports 80 percent of its products.

However, all this is not sufficient to produce a decisive turn, particularly in the fight against inflation or in the fight to improve the structure of industrial production, to raise labor productivity, and to reduce Yugoslavia's continuing high foreign debt (the debt amounts to around $20 billion).

Figuratively speaking, Yugoslavia's economy needs more "locomotives" and a better management that would efficiently coordinate their movements. For instance, at the turn of the year Yugoslavia's press levelled quite a lot of criticism on the new federal government -- the SFRY's Federal Executive Council, which was set up at the beginning of last summer [1986] -- for not fulfilling its own intentions. Today, however, the question crops up whether the government has sufficient tools for really reaching its programmed goals in the country where the partial interests of the individual republics are playing rather a large role.

It seems that the conflict between words and deeds is one of the main problems which must be resolved in Yugoslavia this year. This was said very frankly and critically (not for the first time) at the LCY Central Committee session toward the end of December 1986. The weekly KOMMUNIST, the party's press organ, wrote in this context that it is impossible to keep on forever discussing the weighty issues without some revolutionary transformations actually taking place in practice. "A society that is avoiding essential changes stagnates; and it is known that the lack of unity is blocking these changes in the LCY."

For instance, Vinko Hefner said at the session of the party's Central Committee that manifestations of ideological disunity must be torn out by the roots, above all the LCY's leading agencies, since it is this disunity, together with class dullness, inertia, and opportunism, which is weakening the party itself. The Zagreb paper VJESNIK wrote that the LCY's membership base is becoming increasingly passive from year to year; and that quite a number of members, especially workers, are leaving the party because of its ideological disunity and its all but inability to realize, for instance, the congress resolutions, including the resolutions of last year's 13th Congress. In this context, the paper KOMMUNIST was quite unambiguous: The LCY is facing a great trial, and it will depend solely on the LCY itself whether it will pass it.

Naturally, we are highly interested in the developments in Yugoslavia, for we are linked to this country by traditional all-round and good relations of friendship and cooperation of countries building socialism under different conditions. The high level of these relations and the further possibilities lying in them were confirmed during the first weeks of this year by the successful visit paid to Czechoslovakia by Radisa Gacic, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary; by his negotiations with Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; and by his meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak, as well as by Comrade Jozef Lenart in Bratislava.

CSSR-SFRY ECONOMIC TALKS CONCLUDE IN PRAGUE

LD302130 Prague CTK in English 1556 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 30 (CTK) -- The chairmen of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation today ended their talks on the present state of bilateral economic cooperation and prospects of its expansion.

The discussions were held by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Mito Pejovski.

The two officials are respective chairmen of the committee's Czechoslovak and Yugoslav sections.

The talks centered on new forms of bilateral economic cooperation in the engineering, chemical and consumer goods industries.

A total trade and services turnover between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia is scheduled to rise to 1,500 million dollars this year.

The Yugoslav official ended his visit later today and left for home.

COMMENTARY URGES CREATIVE FORCE IN ECONOMY

LD310522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Frantisek Hejny commentary: "Making Room for Creative Forces"]

[Text] We are ending the first month of a new year in the 5-year plan; a month of attempting to achieve better results in the national economy this year than last. Last year, although overall production was up, in some branches the goals set out were not achieved. This means that we are not fully realizing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

As is well known, it is the qualitative indicators in particular that cast a shadow on thriftier management and efficiency. But they are the thing most emphasized in the plan. We are still not succeeding in reducing material costs, energy demand for production is falling very slowly, and machinery and equipment are not being fully made use of. At the same time, the reduction of production spending is today the very basis of the competitive struggle in economically advanced countries, while naturally making full use of machinery, new technologies, and modernization of production. This is where we have a lot to do. When we add the shortfalls that a number of enterprises carry into this year's goods production, we can say that the next 11 months will be very hard and, literally, decisive for this 5-year plan.

The present shortcomings were aptly described by Comrade Lubomir Strougal at the statewide aktiv on securing the conclusions of the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He said that the main cause of the low quality of economic growth are factors of a subjective nature -- the low quality of decisionmaking, insufficient discipline, work order, and responsibility, and the use of outdated methods of style of management. This is a reflection of the insufficient effectiveness of the present economic mechanism. This is why it was urgently stated that our economy must set out on a new path, new methods of work must be put into practice in its management and planning. This is not one of the regular tasks but the consistent restructuring, making room for creative forces in society, and making full use of every internal potential of the country.

An undeniable characteristic of restructuring is a considerable increase of workers' participation in management; the role of work collectives will grow.

This is why everyone must not only understand the need for consistent restructuring but must also contribue to it with his own work. No one can remain indifferent to the fact that enterprises will be more independent and have greater jurisdiction as well as responsibility for management, for this will also concern his standing in the collectives of factories and also his wage. This is why everyone should make criticisms of shortcomings in his workplace. Point out waste and poor quality products and solve them in cooperation with management. To put it briefly, one must devote all his abilities to the good name of his enterprise, for his factory brandname.

The first steps on the path that will lead to the speeding up of social and economic development of our country have already been taken by two economic production units: Krystalex Novy Bor and Jablonec Jewelery. Since the new year, they have been testing the principles of reconstruction and their experiences, even though they are short ones, will, no doubt, be of great help for other enterprises. For a number of engineering organizations, enterprises of the Ministries of Industry and construction, and also our agriculture, will take part in the complex experiment this year. Gradually other sectors will join the reconstruction of the economic mechanism.

The principles of the new method of management have therefore been set out. But it is not enough just to speak about them. On the contrary, they should be introduced into practice.

PRAGUE LISTS PARTICIPANTS IN STATEWIDE AKTIV

LD272256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] A statewide aktiv on safeguarding the conclusions of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee was held in Prague today. It was organized in the building of the Federal Assembly by the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government, and the Central Council of Trade Union.

Present at the akitv were:

Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier; other members of the party Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslova Hruskovic, and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; Zdenek Horeni, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party; heads of departments of the party Central Committee; representatives of the CPSL Central Committee; and secretaries of the CPSL regional committees.

Present also were deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government and representatives of the two national governments; senior officials from federal, national, republic, and regional institutions; chairmen of regional national committees; and deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and other trade union bodies.

Present at the aktiv also were directors general of production economic units; organizations of foreign and domestic trade; directors of significant enterprises from all spheres of the national economy and other senior officials; and chairmen of enterprises' and plant committees of the CPCZ and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement from important enterprises and organizations.

Among the participants also were deputies from legislative corps; representatives of the National Front; representatives of the Socialist Youth Union; and representatives of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, cooperative bodies, and other organizations.

2-Day Meeting Ends

LD310530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] A 2-day statewide consultative meeting of secretaries of the regional and Prague and Bratislava City CPCZ Committees ended today at the CPCZ Central Committee.

The participants dealt with the party's political organization work in providing for the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They focused on the experience of the local party bodies in the preparation and content of the annual membership meetings of the primary organizations, on the extent to which they were succeeding in implementing, in a comprehensive way, the objectives defined by the resolution of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and in the conclusions of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, particularly in mobilizing all efforts to fulfill the tasks of this year's plan.

They also reviewed the party's approach to ensuring the implementation of the tasks stemming from the Principles for Restructuring the Economic mechanism of Czechoslovakia.

The statewide consultative meeting of secretaries of the regional and Prague and Bratislava City CPCZ Committees went on to discuss the conclusions of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the activities and tasks of party members in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement following the 17th CPCZ Congress. It also reviewed the preparations for the Czech and Slovak congresses of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the tasks arising in this context for the local party bodies. The consultative meeting emphasized the fact that party members active in the trade unions were particularly expected to show a more exacting and critical approach to their own work, and to seeking and applying the kind of work approaches and methods that correspond to today's needs. The main attention was given to the need for more effective participation by the trade unions in implementing the socioeconomic goals of society and in developing the working people's initiative and activity and to the trade unions' role in restructuring the economic mechanism and in promoting socialist principles of labor organization and remuneration.

BRIEFS

DRINKING WATER SHORTAGE CONTINUES -- The unfavorable situation in the supply of the population with drinking water in Slovakia, which started at the end of last year, continues. In the southern part of the Central Slovak region, the shortage continues in the districts of Banska Bystrica, Velky Krtis, and Ziar nad Hronom. An unfavorable situation also exists in the villages of Donovaly, Poniky, Cierny, Balog, and others, in which the population is being supplied with water trucks. In the northern part of the Central Slovak region, the cities and towns of Cadca, Dolny Kubin, Liptovsky Mikulas, Martin, and Zilina are affected. But the most unfavorable situation in the supply of the population with drinking water is in the East Slovak region -- in the cities and towns of Kosice, Presov, Roznava, Revuca, Gelnica, Sobrancie, and Svidnik. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jan 87 p 1 AU]

SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES IN BERLIN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021024 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Eduard Shevardnedze, USSR foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Berlin this morning for an official friendship visit to the GDR. He accepted an invitation from the GDR Government. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the Soviet guest was very cordially welcomed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Eduard Shevardnadze told journalists that he has come to Berlin for the first time in his capacity as foreign minister. He has the pleasant duty to convey to all the inhabitants of the GDR capital and the people of the republic sincere greetings from the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON FOR FLORAKIS

LD300510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at 28 January luncheon in Berlin for Kharilaos Florakis, Greek Communist Party Central Committee secretary general]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan 87 ADN -- It is a great pleasure for me to warmly welcome the secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] Central Committee and the comrades accompanying him. We respect Comrade Kharilaos Florakis as the leading representative of a battle-proven party, with which the SED feels itself most closely linked. Our traditional fraternal relations are based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism; they are characterized by mutual trust and understanding, by solidarity, and by the joint fight for common aims.

The communists of the GDR feel deep respect for the fraternal Greek party. Firmly rooted in the working class and among the workers of its country, it comes out decisively in favor of the national and social interests of the Greek people, and has proven itself at all times to be a true patriotic force.

The decades of selfless, self-sacrificing struggle by the Greek Communists against foreign oppression, fascism, and reaction have contributed greatly to the democratic changes in Greece. Today, your party makes a significant contribution to the fight for the preservation of peace, for democracy, and social progress.

Here and now, I stress once again that the SED will always stand in solidarity by your side, and will do everything in order to further deepen and expand the fraternal relations between our parties.

As our talks today have once again confirmed, the SED and the KKE are working with full vigor toward progress in the most important questions of life and death for mankind. These are the securing of peace, averting the danger of a nuclear inferno, halting the arms race on earth, and preventing its extension into space.

Unfortunately the international situation is again becoming aggravated, since the United States continues to strive for military superiority, to stick by the Star Wars program, and to flagrantly violate the SALT II treaty. The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan showed to the entire world that far-reaching disarmament agreements are not only necessary but also possible, if all sides adopt a realistic attitude.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community have unambiguously demonstrated their willingness for peace with their proposals for the reduction and ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons, for the withdrawal of medium range missiles from Europe, and for conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals, as well as through their unilateral concessions and accommodation of Western ideas.

We know that we are at one with many people in southern and Western Europe -- with communists, social democrats, Christians, trade unionists, economic circles, and bourgeois politicians -- who are conscious of their responsibility, in urgently appealing to those responsible in the United States to give up their destructive points of view in the interest of survival of human civilization. Results produced by the Reykjavik talks offer a chance that should not be missed.

In the nuclear era, there is no avoiding the fact that the differing social systems of socialism and capitalism must live together peacefully and that they can only settle their contest by peaceful means. It is not more and more arms on earth and the militarization of space, but rather disarmament and detente, and political solutions taking account of the legitimate interests of all sides, that bring about security and give nations certainty for the future.

We are in agreement with our Greek comrades to reinforce our efforts in the struggle for peace at this precise time, and also to collaborate with all those to whom the preservation of peace is dear. Differing views on political and ideological issues should be no obstacle if it is a matter of bringing about a change toward disarmament and detente.

Situated in the heart of Europe, the SED and the GDR are making their constructive contribution to the realization of the peace program of the socialist states, with their active policy of dialogue and of the development of relations of peaceful coexistence. It is an irrevocable maxim of our foreign policy to do everything in order that war never again emanates from German soil, but only peace.

The peoples of our continent expect, from both German states, responsible behavior to reduce confrontation and to contribute to detente. This is the spirit in which the GDR is shaping relations with the FRG. The result of the latest Bundestag election has changed nothing in this regard. We are in favor of normal relations of peaceful coexistence, based on realities as they stand and on treaties as concluded.

The policy requirement is not to stockpile nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons on German soil, but rather to achieve concrete steps toward disarmament. This corresponds to the initiatives of the SED and the SPD for the creation of a nuclear-weapons-free corridor and a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe.

I can state with satisfaction that the development of relations between the GDR and Greece is a good example of the way that political dialogue and cooperation can be developed between states of differing social orders and political allegiance. [paragraph continues]

My talks with the president and the prime minister of the Greek Republic, the work of Andreas Papandreou within the six nation initiative, and the activities aimed at a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans make clear the joint committment of our two states to peace, detente, and disarmament. We are pleased that in Greece a broad and strong peace movement expresses the deep desire of the Greek people for peace in such a powerful way, and that communists, socialists, and other democratic forces are active within the movement.

In today's world it is more and more clear that strong socialism is of decisive importance for the securing of peace. For this reason, the decisions of the 11th SED Congress are aimed at the further dynamic economic and politically stable development of our socialist state, at augmenting the appeal of true socialism, and at the continual improvement of the material and cultural well-being of our people.

The results of the year 1986, which were achieved by means of great performances on the part of the workers, show that we have made good progress along the path indicated by the 11th SED Congress, and that we may look optimistically to the future. The advantages of socialism are constantly being linked in a more effective manner with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. Our economic strategy and the unity of economic and social policy are proving themselves. The ever more effective cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states within the framework of CEMA liberates great potential.

In view of the increasing demands of the communist's fight for peace and social progress, the international cooperation of the communist and workers' parties is growing in importance. For this reason, I am particularly happy that our exchange of views today passed in such a cordial and fraternal atmosphere and that it has further strengthened the close militant comradeship between the communists of the GDR and of Greece.

Florakis Departs

LD301050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, ended his several-day official visit to the GDR and left for home from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport today. The guest had been invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Kharilaos Florakis was warmly seen off by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department, and other public figures.

Kharilaos Florakis was accompanied by Orestis Kolozof, candidate member of the KKE Political Bureau and head of the International Department, and Panayiotis Lafazanis, candidate member of the Central Committee.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, FRG RELATIONS

LD310028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Fakhri Karim, editor in chief of the theoretical organ of the Communist and Worker Parties of the Arab countries, AL-HAJIJ, at the Central Committee building on Thursday [29 Jan]. [paragraph continues]

He granted him an interview in which he answered questions concerning the GDR's development and implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, including in particular the mastery of the scientific-technical revolution, the party's youth policy, and the tasks of the new 1986-90 5-year plan.

Other questions posed by the periodical concerned the GDR's foreign policy. The geopolitical situation imposes a great shared responsibility on the GDR for a peaceful and stable situation on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and between the two social systems in Europe. Conflicts in this part of the globe would be highly dangerous to the whole world, Erich Honecker said. The peaceful nature of the socialist social order and the GDR peace doctrine to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil are the social and historical roots of a strong commitment to speedy, concrete steps of arms limitation and disarmament, and the strengthening of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The policy of dialogue and cooperation pursued by the GDR should help to reduce confrontation and achieve an improvement in the international situation. By means of this policy the GDR wants to promote the unity of all those whose most important concern is to save mankind from perishing in a nuclear war and preserving peace. This commitment to peace by the GDR is aimed at reducing conflicts and tensions throughout the world and solving them by means of negotiations, taking into account the legitimate rights of those concerned.

In the interview Erich Honecker also answered questions on the situation in the Middle East. The GDR supports collective steps, he underlined, which would result in a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. A suitable path would be the convening of an international Middle East conference under UN auspices, as proposed by the USSR, in which all interested sides, including the PLO and Israel, should take part.

A further question was: In its relations with the FRG, the GDR is guided by realism, good will, and the principle of peaceful coexistence between the two German states; meanwhile, FRG ruling circles continue to speak of the existence of an "open German question" and do not seem to have given up their revanchist dreams: How do you see the future of the relations between the two German states, especially after the dangerous step taken by the FRG with its decision to take part in the U.S. Star Wars program?

Erich Honecker answered: As you rightly remark, the GDR is guided consistently by the principles of peaceful coexistence vis-a-vis the Federal Republic. This naturally is also the case following the Bundestag elections, during which all those who thought they could win votes with pan-Germanic slogans were disappointed. The existence of two sovereign, independent states with different social orders and alliance memberships is an important element of stability in Europe and in the international balance of power. The European system of treaties of the 1970's, which includes the treaty on the foundation of relations between the GDR and FRG, created binding and permanent legal foundations for the present-day borders in Europe. There is no longer any "open German question."

Those who, despite the facts, assert this repeatedy, want to call the realities into question, and strive for a revision of the results of the World War II and postwar development. This is as dangerous as playing with fire. When questions which are relevant neither to the present nor the future, especially the demand for the restoration of the German Reich within the 1937 borders, come to the foreground again and again, relations and the climate in Europe are burdened.

In view of this, it continues to be of great political importance that in a meeting with me on 12 March 1985, Federal Chancellor Kohl confirmed that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their existing borders are a basic condition for peace.

Two world wars were unleashed from German soil. The foremost obligation of the GDR and FRG is thus to prevent war from ever again emanating from German soil. We, therefore, regard the preservation of peace as the decisive issue of our relations with the FRG.

As a concrete contribution, the GDR has proposed to the FRG that negotiations on the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe should begin. Unfortunately, there has so far been no willingness on the part of the FRG to do so, but rather, a striving to burden possible arms limitation steps with new preconditions. We, too, believe that the support of the governing circles in the FRG for the U.S. Star Wars program does not correspond with the requirements of the day.

The GDR wants to shape its relations with the FRG in such a way that they effect the international situation in a positive way. We are in favor of the development of good-neighborly relations. Sufficient possibilities still exist for this. In this spirit we are pursuing a policy of constructive dialogue.

ADN REPORTS FISCHER'S LECTURE AT PARIS INSTITUTE

LD292214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, 29 Jan (ADN) -- Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a lecture Thursday afternoon at the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) on basic questions of GDR foreign policy in the struggle for peace and security in Europe.

In assessing trends in international developments the foreign minister said the world has not become more secure over the past few years. The danger of nuclear war has grown. The arms race has immensely speeded up qualitatively and quantitatively and now threatens to include space. Problems such as hunger, underdevelopment, and environmental pollution have become issues concerning security on a global scale as well as a regional scale.

This situation forbids one to think and act in categories of war and military deterrence. The situation compels a policy that meets the realities of the nuclear-space age. Reliable security can be achieved today only by political means through joint efforts by all states, regardless of their political and social order, the minister said.

The objective contraints of the nuclear age, Oskar Fischer continued, require the prevention of war, and moreover, an active and constructive shaping of peace. The proposals of the world of socialism, of the USSR on 15 January and 18 April 1986, and the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact member states on 11 June 1986 are in line with this necessity. They are a comprehensive and immediately negotiable program of nuclear as well as conventional disarmament.

The minister described the meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik as an event of historic importance. This meeting showed that agreements on arms control and disarmament -- however complicated they may be -- are possible if the political will for them exists, if political decisions in favor of halting the arms race are made. [paragraph continues]

Reykjavik was an opportunity for a radical change to nuclear disarmament which unfortunately fell victim to the Star Wars program. The peoples now rightly expect that future negotiations will not fall short of what was achieved in Reykjavik.

The GDR, the foreign minister stressed, is directly on the extremely delicate dividing line between the social system and military alliances. Therefore, it sees the overriding task to be the securing of peace through effective contributions to the reduction of political and military confrontation, through political dialogue, reason, and realism.

Oskar Fischer went on in his lecture to explain developments in the GDR and the tasks arising from the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. The GDR can look back on continuous and successful political, economic, social, and cultural development as a result of hard work and a firm anchoring in the community of socialist states. Just like all other nations, it needs calm and relaxed international relations in order to preserve the fruits of its work from a social nuclear inferno.

Oskar Fischer said relations with France are free from problems and strains. A political will that respects the realities in Europe is and remains the precondition for this on both sides, a precondition on the basis of which future relations can be shaped to the benefit of both states and both peoples.

In the afternoon, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer visited the Orsay Museum, the newest museum in Paris, which since December has made available to the public many examples of 19th century art in appropriate surroundings. In the evening, he visited the GDR cultural center in Paris, where in recent weeks in the exhibition "Welcome to Berlin", the people of the French capital have been gaining an impression of the past, present, and future of the GDR capital.

Meets With UNESCO Director

LD310034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan 87 ADN -- A meeting took place between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Director General of UNESCO Amadou Mahtar M'Bow at UNESCO headquarters in Paris today. During the talks, the view was expressed that UNESCO is, by nature of its constitutional obligations, today more than ever called upon to aid the breakthrough of the ideas of peace, international understanding, and reason. It has an increasing role in play to solving the problems faced by mankind.

Amadou Mahtar M'Bow paid tribute to the constructive cooperation of the GDR in UNESCO programs in the fields of education, culture, social and natural sciences, and communications. He said he was impressed by the diversity of activities undertaken in the GDR to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of UNESCO.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that the GDR also supported the promotion of European cooperation in the UNESCO framework closely linked to the CSCE process. He affirmed the readiness of the GDR to continue to contribute its experiences to the various areas of UNESCO's activity, for instance at the world congress for vocational training in Berlin in the summer of 1987.

The director general thanked the GDR Government for organizing this international meeting and expressed his belief that the participants in this significant UNESCO conference would have the opportunity to learn about the achievements of the GDR educational system.

Received by Mitterrand

LD301858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Paris, 30 Jan (ADN) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the Elysee Palace in Paris. The foreign minister conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman. President Mitterrand reciprocated equally warmly, adding his own sincere hopes concerning future relations.

Oskar Fischer conveyed a personal message from Erich Honecker to the French head of state. Erich Honecker expresses his pleasure that relations between the GDR and France, which are characterized by the striving of the two peoples for peace and fruitful cooperation, have experienced a notable upswing in recent years. The trust-building dialogue between the leading representatives of the GDR and France is particularly highlighted.

In the message, Erich Honecker affirms the antifascist and humanist legacy of the GDR to do everything to perserve and secure peace, mankind's greatest common possession. He stresses the particular historical responsibility for ensuring that war never again begins on German soil, the starting point for two appalling world wars, which also brought untold suffering to the French people. Recalling statements made by Francois Mitterrand on France being open to every serious proposal for disarmament, the message stresses the GDR's determination to continue to work imgaginatively through rapproachement to promote practical, mutually acceptable solutions and to exhaust visible new opportunities.

Oskar Fischer, at this meeting with Mitterrand, referred to the GDR moves aimed at freeing Central Europe from chemical and nuclear weapons. As a state in the heart of our continent, whose Western border runs the sensitive dividing line between the two military-political alliances, the GDR is deeply interested on stable, peaceful and predictable relations as a basis for mutually beneficial cooperation, the GDR politician stressed.

Francois Mitterrand expressed thanks for the message conveyed from Erich Honecker, which he described as an expression of good will and a desire to continue the striving for good relations between the GDR and France. It also expressed the readiness of the GDR leadership to continue, as much as possible, to promote, the international dialogue on the fundamental questions of our time.

France and the GDR agree that the preservation of peace and the search for feasible ways to reduce armaments and also the danger of war is a problem that concerns all men. The French president expressed the hope that a sense of realism and level-headiness from all involved might strengthen the desire to continue all talks and negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. He stressed that respect for the fundamental values of human coexistence, anchored in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other documents of international law is, throughout the world, a precondition for the lasting securing of peace. France is ready to cooperate in this spirit with all forces of good will.

Francois Mitterrand expressed his satisfaction with the constant development of relations between France and the GDR, and expressed the wish that they expand to the benefit of both sides. This is also a factor in promoting peace and stability in Europe.

The talks took place in an open and constructive atmosphere. Present were GDR Ambassador to France Alfred Marter and French Ambassador to the GDR Joelle Timsit. [passage omitted]

Talks With Raimond

LD301757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan (ADN) -- Official negotiations were held in Paris today between the GDR and French foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Jean-Bernard Raimond. In intensive talks characterized by a spirit of mutual understanding, the ministers discussed the level of and possibilities for relations between the GDR and France, and selected international questions. There was agreement in noting that what has so far been achieved in these relations gives cause for mutual satisfaction. The further development of cooperation between the two states in all areas should be encouraged for mutual benefit.

Oskar Fischer stressed that good relations between the GDR and France are also a significant factor for stability in Europe. Jean-Bernard Raimond stressed the usefulness of more frequent political contacts at a high level so that the two sides better understand each other and to aid concrete progress in relations. The French foreign minister accepted an invitation to make an official visit to the GDR.

The exchange of views of international questions centered in particular, on problems relating to the continuation of the process introduced by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The two ministers stressed the value of what had been achieved. In this connection they stressed their ability and readiness to make pertinent compromises and for a sensible balancing of interests as exemplary with regard to solving other burning problems in the world. [sentence as received] They were in agreement in their desire to see a conclusion to the Vienna follow-up meeting with results that strengthen the CSCE process. The GDR and France are among those working on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act through concrete proposals and initiatives for the success of the Vienna meeting. It is desirable that a concrete mandate be worked out in Vienna for a second phase of the Stockholm conference.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and France signed a government agreement on judicial assistance in civil matters. Jean-Bernard Raimond later gave a dinner in honor of Oskar Fischer. Both ministers spoke at the dinner.

NEPSZAVA CONSIDERS GORBACHEV'S PLENUM SPEECH

AU301605 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Peter Barabas: "Meeting the Challenge"]

[Excerpt] To evaluate the extreme importance and weight of the recently held session of the CPSU Central Committee, we have to look back months. This is because this meeting was not the beginning of something but the organic part of a long process.

When Mikhail Gorbachev took the floor before the workers in the Volga Car Factory in April 1986, he characterized the meeting as being the continuation of the dialogue that had begun at the 27th CPSU Congress. "A task of historical importance is now facing the CPSU and the entire Soviet people" -- he said and added that "the congressional guidelines should now be put into practice."

This dialogue and practical work have continued ever since. By its total attitude, the Soviet party and state leadership proved it indeed regarded the congress only as a starting point which, rather than ending the era of criticism and analysis of the situation, opens ways to mobilize the healthiest forces of Soviet society by maintaining the critical tone.

"We have advanced a step concerning the openness and sharpness applied in dealing with our problems" -- Gorbachev said at the CPSU Central Committee meeting held in June 1986. The positions declared ever since left no doubt about the fact that the leadership did not share the concept of replacing the actual changes with mere declarations.

In his speech in Khabarovsk in July 1986, Gorbachev was already characterizing as "revolutionary" all that was going on in the Soviet Union. Putting an equals sign between transformation and revolution, Gorbachev pointed out that the reforms that had been outlined would revolutionize the entire system of economic and social relations, and the people's way of thinking.

In Vladivostok, in August 1986, in addition to the recognition of greater dyamisim and a production increase, Gorbachev spoke concretely about the regional problems of the Far East, making it clear that "it is possible to advance only by breaking down the national tasks into evaluating the concrete activity of a given area." Kuban and Stavropol followed in September, and then the heads of the social science faculties of the Moscow institutes of higher education were the subsequent partners in the debate.

In the towns and remote republics, local tasks deriving from the national task came to the forefront while in the capital, the subject was again the comprehensive analysis of ideological and theoretical activity. This also reflects well the fact that the Soviet leadership continuously endeavored to blend ideological clarification with everyday tasks, and principled work with every practice. On the one hand, by eliminating the stereotypes and dogmas and formulating new conclusions and ideas and by disseminating them, the Soviet leadership contributed to the creation of a creative atmosphere and to the awareness that theory must precede practice. On the other hand, the leadership did away with the formula of the omnipotence of the "written truth" and always looked for concrete answers to concrete questions.

The order given in Kazakhstan or the tough criticism of the shortcomings of Ukrainian agriculture reflected well the fact that great national issues cannot draw attention away from having enough energy to settle the "lower" issues too. The multitude of cadres who have been released also shows that the maintenance of privileges, the recognition of the eternal rights of leaders who stick to confirmed methods, and the application of two types of measures for justice and rights are foreign to the new concepts. [passage omitted]

NEPSZABADSAG FOREIGN EDITOR DISCUSSES CPSU PLENUM

LD021014 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Studio interview with Istvan Zalai, foreign affairs editor of NEPSZABADSAG with unidentified presenter on the "The Week" program; no date given]

[Excerpt] [Presenter] Sitting opposite me in this studio is Istvan Zalai, foreign affairs editor of NEPSZABADSAG, here to discuss the Soviet reforms. I would like to begin by asking him if he thought that last week's CPSU Central Committee Plenum was in a sense even more significant than the party's 27th congress last year.

[Zalai] I think that in a certain sense it was more significant, but it cannot be separated from the process that began at the 27th congress in April 1985. The congress, after all, gave a strategic direction; this direction was detailed further, or its scope expanded, by this plenum. But perhaps the plenum went beyong this in the sense that it had 1 year's practical experience, and on this basis a deeper analysis could be prepared, a deeper analysis in order to explain and understand why the transformation was not proceeding at the desired pace.

[Presenter] So what has this 1-year analysis by the plenum yielded?

[Zalai] This 1 year... [changes thought] The appraisal of the discussion reflected a very realistic view of this year. This included the finding that the first steps of the economic reform have been taken, the first measures have been brought. It also said the greater openness, a stronger critical voice, could be noted. This assessment also noted however, that an ever-growing number of new problems kept appearing as progress was being made, and it was necessary to solve these on the way forward and explain the reason for their existence. It was pointed out that if there was no response in time or no notice taken of these problems, then the pace of progress could be slowed down to some extent.

[Presenter] But are things really moving forward? A year ago the word acceleration was being stressed, but now the emphasis is on the word transformation. Does this not indicate a recognition that acceleration stands no chance until substantial social and institutional changes and transformations take place?

[Zalai] Yes, this is precisely what it means, and Gorbachev expressed this in very unambiguous terms at the plenum. In the analysis he made, going back to the causes of the problems of the 1970's he also pointed out that one of the main reasons was that ideology had not progressed since the 1930's and 1940's. In the end the analysis was not a criticism restricted to personalities, but rather the revelation of the objective causes and reasons based -- let's put it this way -- on experiences gained from practice. So this was not the first time that he said that a hindering mechanism had evolved in the country, elements of which were to some extent connected and mutually reinforcing, and this hindered progress. So while the acceleration, based on the experience of the 1970's the slow-down, was primarily aimed at achieving a radical turn-around in the economy, in order to put the economy on the path of a qualitative development, on an intensive course, the transformation intends to encompass the whole of society, and seeks changes in the whole of society. [passage omitted]

REAGAN STATE ADDRESS SHOWS 'CONTRADICTION'

AU302129 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Hanna Szalay: "Question Marks in the message"]

[Text] If it is true that this year's presidential message from Ronald Reagan should be understood as the program for the remaining 2 years, then in it we can read the way

to maintain and predict this program. This refers to foreign policy in particular, which in the United States is traditionally under the authority of the President. Disregarding the verbal wrapping, we can see the President wants a more constructive relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, based on present foundations. In this respect, his willingness meets with the position of the Soviet administration, as is the case with regard to his growing realization that one must assume responsibilities in the world. A sense of responsibility is not in short supply in Moscow; rather, it is a significant part of a new way of thinking such as befits and as is required by the nuclear age. This should call for certain conclusions. For instance, the renouncement of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." Yet Reagan, judging by the evidence of the message, remains adamant in this regard. Apart from him, only those government officials that are directly affected have shown greater determination on this issue, those who wish to see the "initiative" reach the stage where there is no turning back, thus even binding the hands of a further government.

The President asked for bipartisan support for his foreign policy from a Congress in which his opposition hold the majority. Approving the "initiative" is, peculiarly enough, not a subject for legislation. However, if it throws a wrench in the works of this "more constructive" Soviet-American relationship, it might become such a subject. What seems to underline the President's thesis of constructiveness is that he considers disarmament to be of key importance; he expects a summit this year; he wishes to boost Soviet-American trade; and now he accepts that Soviet troops will leave the country after the Afghan situation had been settled, and so on. The Star Wars "initiative," however, contradicts "constructivism." In its present form this contradiction is Washington's dilemma, and it must be solved there. Perhaps Congress can help the President in this respect if he himself wants this, and if he indeed wishes to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON STRENGTHENING ROMANIAN TIES

AU281953 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No 4 Jan 87 p 7

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity by Correspondent Ferenc Varnai: "Interview -- Hungarian-Romanian Relations Over 10 Years" -- date and place not given]

[Text] After the interview on Hungarian-Soviet relations published in our October issue and the interview on Hungarian-CSSR relations published in our December issue, this time we interviewed Deputy Foreign Minister Mikos Barity, who served as Hungary's ambassador in Bucharest from 1982-85, on our relations with another neighboring socialist country.

A Guiding Agreement [subhead]

[Varnai] As the government official responsible for the relations between Hungary and the socialist countries, how do you evaluate the development of Hungarian-Romanian relations?

[Barity] Our national and international interests urge us to constantly strengthen our political, economic, and cultural relations based on firm principles with the socialist countries -- several of which are also our neighbors -- both in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA and on bilateral basis. The common historical past equally including cooperation and confrontation, the common struggle for advancement, and the hatred incited by the old ruling classes are all giving particular stress to the Hungarian-Romanian relations. This urges us all the more to use the favorable possibilities deriving from our common social goals, our allied relations, and our geographical proximity for a multilateral, dynamic, and balanced development of our

relations. In accordance with our principled policy and our agreements recorded in jointly accepted documents, we would like to advance in every area and jointly search for solutions that serve our mutual interests.

[Varnai] This year will mark 10 years since the meeting between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu in Debrecen and Nagyvarad on 15 and 16 June 1977 respectively. How do you evaluate this meeting?

[Barity] From the point of view of the development of relations between the two countries and the two parties, that meeting was an outstanding event of which we have been highly appreciative. At that meeting, agreements emerged for the benefit of the two peoples, agreements that gave rise to great hopes and showed good will and willingness for cooperation. The mutual endeavor to develop our relations in all the areas -- and I stress: in all the areas -- was expressed at the highest level. The two leaders took a stand in favor of further improving our political, economic-commercial, tourism, cultural, press, and other relations including the following: We should do our utmost to make sure that the Hungarian minorities living in Romania and the Romanian minorities living in Hungary are connecting factors, rather than dividing ones, between the two countries.

In the past 10 years, there have been several meetings on the prime ministerial level and central committee secretary level; our National Assembly chairman has also visited Bucharest. It would be difficult to count offhand the number of deputy premier, branch minister, deputy minister, experts, public and mass organization, and other meetings held between the two countries. The need to expand our economic relations was an important element of the agreement signed 10 years ago.

[Varnai] How have these relations developed since then?

[Barity] The agreement on the exchange of goods for 1981-85 stipulated trade worth R2.4 billion, and this has generally been achieved. The agreement for the current 1986-90 years stipulated an exchange of goods worth R3.2 billion. The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for this period has also been signed. The framework agreement on economic cooperation up to the year 2,000 is also in the process of being worked out. Romania is in fifth place among our socialist trade partners, with 2.5 percent of our foreign trade turnover. The Romanian population gladly purchases consumer products manufactured by Hungarian industry, as well as some food and agricultural products. Romanian textile products, sport shoes, and cosmetics are highly appreciated in Hungary. Hungary is the biggest importer of Dacia cars, and negotiations are under way on the import of the popular Oltcit cars too.

Economy and Culture [subhead]

Still, we are not satisfied with the situation because, unfortunately, our economic relations are often marking time, although our possibilities and demands would enable more and higher level relations. Probably we do not do everything either to discover all the possibilities that can be taken into consideration which would serve our mutual interests. Our Romanian partners -- we hope -- are also approaching this issue in a self-critical spirit and are searching for advancing solutions. After all, it is in our common interest to make sure that the meetings between the representatives of our party and state organs are genuine, and the agreements achieved do not remain only hopes but are implemented in practice.

We are encouraging our economic organs to search for new ways of developing our relations. Through direct cooperation between enterprises, sister towns and counties too, we would like to promote and enrich this process. We find it important to increase the proportion of production cooperation and specialization within our economic and trade relations, something that would benefit both countries. The cooperation which has developed in the area of specialization in vehicle industry spare parts production opens up good possibilities too. We count on the continuation of production cooperation in the field of pesticides and medical instruments techology. We are ready for a specialization agreement in pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals production. Our cooperation can also bring results on third country markets. Agriculture is playing an important role in the life of both countries. It would be desirable to advance there as well as in the field of border area cooperation.

[Varnai] And what is the cooperation like in the cultural area?

[Barity] We are turning particular attention to the development of cultural cooperation that contributes to a better knowledge of each other and raises mutual respect for each other's national past. I do not mean here only occasional and single events -- although we do not underestimate these either -- but constant and steady everyday contacts and the regular presentation of each other's spiritual and cultural values. Unfortunately, our workplan concerning the exchange of cultural and scientific values expired a year ago. On our part, we have begun in time the preparation of the workplan for the current 5 year plan stipulating a development in all the areas. We are still not acquainted with the concepts of our Romanian partners but we hope that we will be able to advance at the upcoming talks in Bucharest.

Ever since the liberation, readers in Hungary have been able to purchase 537 Romanian books while readers in Romania were able to read 227 translated Hungarian books. The exchange of literary values is based on joint book publications. In addition to the domestic publishing houses, I would mention the Kriterion, the Dacia, and the Facla and other publishing houses' activity. However, there are considerable problems and unexploited possibilities in the area of mutual import of press products and books. We would like to continue to ensure the exchange of professional and amateur artistic groups, and the mutual presentation of visual arts and documentary exhibitions. We regard it as natural to jointly remember events that happened in one's country but belonging to the historical past and cultural heritage of the other people and to look after the memorial sites. We were led by this feeling when, in Hajduboszormeny, in 1985, we had unveiled the central memorial and graveyard of the Romanian heroes who fell in the course of liberating our country. No doubt, the reconstruction of the memorial of the Arad Martyrs and the construction of a monument in memory of the Hungarian antifascists who fell on Romanian territory would be favorably received.

We attribute great importance to the creation of the institutional framework for cooperation between means of mass information, so that these means of information would inform me in factual detail about each country, thus serving the friendship and a better mutual understanding between the two people. This refers both to the presentation of daily events and to the objective and loosening presentation of the historical past, even if our experts have different opinions in judging certain historical events and processes and certain cultural issues. A better understanding of each other's position, more frequent meetings between our experts, and a more active work of our joint bodies established to deal with these issues would benefit our joint interests in this area too.

The Role Played by the Minorities [subhead]

[Varnai] What role can the minorities play in this activity?

[Barity] As the 13th MSZMP Congress repeatedly pointed out, the minorities are playing an important role in fostering the friendship between our two peoples and in strengthening cooperation between the two countries. On our part, we regard it as natural that the minorities living in Hungary practice their mother tongue, develop their culture, and strenghten their kinship and institutional relations with the people speaking the same mother tongue while they regard the Hungarian People's Republic, which gives them totally equal rights, as their fatherland.

I beleive the need for the Hungarian ethnic population of the neighboring countries to be able to study and use its mother tongue, enrich its national culture, and -- as loyal citizen of his country -- foster its kinship, friendly, and institutional contacts with the socialist Hungary is a similarly natural demand.

In the spirit of the joint communique on the highest level meeting in 1977 and of the reminder, we have made several concrete proposals on the need to make sure that the minorities are increasingly fulfilling their binding role in the approach between the Hungarian and Romanian people.

For Undisturbed Travel [subhead]

[Varnai] To what extent were the parts of the agreement directly affecting the population implemented?

[Barity] In this respect, I would rather speak about our intentions and efforts. We have been regularly making proposals to ensure the undisturbed and fact border crossing for Hungarian travelers and to improve the conditions of tourism and travel. Besides, following the high-level meeting of 1977, we have expanded the possibilities of travel in the framework of the border area traffic. The Hungarian consulate in Kolozsvar opened in 1980 and the Romanian consulate in Debrecen opened in 1981. Although the latter ceased its operation in 1984, we continue to provide the conditions for its renewed opening. The border crossing between Csengersima and Petea was opened for international traffic and it will reduce somewhat the pressure on the existing crossings.

In accordance with our principled policy, we continue to endeavor to eliminate all the obstacles hindering the development of cooperation and to maintain balanced and good-neighborly relations with the SR of Romania and serve the friendship between the Romanian and Hungarian people.

On the part of our countries, all these would also represent a positive contribution to the strengthening of the community of socialist countries.

STATE COMMISSION TO COUNTER NARCOTICS USE

LD301025 Budapest MTI in English 2023 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- A state commission was formed in Budapest Wednesday to facilitate a concentrated stand against consumption of narcotics in Hungary. It is to operate as a sub-committee to the state anti-alcoholic commission, and initiate measures and coordinate activity against drug consumption. Once a week at a regular time experts will hold a telephone service, where they will reply to all questions asked on narcotics.

It was stated at the session of the state anti-alcoholic commission, that an important task of the health authorities was to prevent the occurrance of diseases caused by the abuse of alcohol, and to recognize and treat them in the early phases. The national institute for alcoholism, the organizational, methodological further training and scientific research institute of the Ministry of Health, has begun operation. Last year 62,000 alcoholics were treated. Drivers whose blood alcohol levels are found to contain 00.5-00.8 percent alcohol will lose their licences for longer than six months. In 1986 police confiscated 12,700 licences. There were 12,000 felonies for driving while under the influence of alcohol, and 9,000 misdemeanours.

HORVATH ON 'SERIOUS' ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU301727 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jan 87 p 3

[MTI report on visit and address made by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Istvan Horvath at the Csepel Works on 28 January: "We Will Increase the Framework of Social Dialogue -- Istvan Horvath Addressed the Csepel Worker's Meeting"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on the visit program] At its 13th Congress the MSZMP set out an economic policy goal to lead the Hungarian economy on the path of development in the period of the current 5-year plan and following a period of stabilization," Horvath said in his introduction. In November last year the Central Committee concluded the necessary self-analysis of the activity of the 20 months that have passed since the congress. This analysis shows that the direction set by the party at its 13th congress is a correct one and the goals -- the assertion of the economy's requirement for balance, a perceptible improvement in the standard of living, and economic acceleration -- are good, but the results are not satisfactory, and the decisions taken have so far not been implemented in the economy.

The domestic political situation in Hungary is stable. Therefore there is no need to sound the alarm, but it is obvious that if the economy does not wake up, the devaluation of Hungarian work and products on the world market will continue.

The situation, therefore, is serious, and this is precisely the reason why society's attention and energy should be concentrated on the tasks ahead.

Is there enough political, spiritual, and economic strength in the Hungarian society to enable progress? Everything that we have achieved so far under the conditions of socialism is of considerable importance, even measured on a historical level. However, for our economy and society to attain a higher and more developed level, it is necessary to make better use of the possibilities provided by socialism as a new social and political system, to maintain and safeguard the values, advantages, and achievements of the socialist system, and -- at the same time -- constantly develop our economic, social, and political relations and ensure, with thorough changes, the constant renewal of socialism.

As to the question: What should we do to attain these goals? -- our reply is that we should adjust the system of economic and social management and our practice to the current requirements. We should maintain our fundamental major principles and the well-tested means of our practice so far, but we should also discard some elements of the currently used means and replace them with new ones.

"It has been proven that, for the benefit of greater social efficiency, greater identification with socialist goals, and for the benefit of the future, we should accept the necessary radical changes. There is no need for adventures and drastic interference. Besides, this would be foreign to our party's policy. By developing socialist democracy, we wish to expand the framework of social dialogue. A healthy spirit of debate and openness are irreplaceable means of uncovering different interests and of creating a consensus that guarantees the success of implementation.

"The legal and executive means should be more efficient in serving our economic policy goals and in eliminating the anomalies existing in the areas of social order and discipline.

"Legislature and law enforcement are asked to react faster to the existing questions, and the legal regulation as a whole should better serve the general and lasting economic policy goals.

"Occasionally, even experts find it difficult to find their way in the maze of existing regulations. The legal consequences of various attitudes cannot always be figured out precisely and there are too many prohibitory signs and bureaucratic rules that hinder independence.

"We should clarify what is a forbidden attitude and what is a supported one in the course of economic activity, and where the forbidden areas of economic activity lie; all this in order to make sure than no one can abuse a monopolistic position without consequences and that no one can engage in parasitism by making use of shortages.

"Economic acceleration should also be promoted by strengthening the entrepreneurs' legal safety. Rational risks and investments need assurances that guarantee the fruits of an honest venture. The proceeds of today's honest work should be reflected both in the future prosperity of the enterprise and in the thickness of the salary envelope given to workers, because the country's prosperity also depends on these factors" -- Horvath pointed out.

Horvath then mentioned the fact that in Hungary the state organs have been respecting the law for 30 years now. "However, these organs are not efficient and successful enough in also making the citizens abide by the norms that are obligatory for everyone. The overwhelming majority of citizens live and work abiding by the laws. A smaller, but increasing number of citizens, however, violate the state rules and, in spite of this, they prosper and sometimes prosper even better than the honest people. It is necessary for the officials in question to take a stronger stand against such behavior in the future."

"It is not only the responsibility of the state to abide by the laws, but also that of the citizens. There are people nowadays who forget that, and strive to weaken the people's confidence in our policy -- and these people are provided with encouragement and support by the international imperialist circles and our political and ideological enemies; they try to make up for the lack of their influence at home through foreign propaganda. They do not contribute to the efforts aimed at improving the destiny of our nation, but strive to make use of our problems for the benefit of their own ill-willed goals. They strive to establish domestic forums and win foreign supporters by bordering on the limits of legal actions and occasionally even violating the laws. We claim that no one can place himself above the law just because he is on a platform opposing our social order or the fundamental principles of socialist construction. Our laws refer to everyone equally and the state organs act accordingly. We will continue to avoid confrontation with anyone but, if necessary, we will not refrain from accepting confrontation too. We will ensure the defense of our constitutional order and the conditions of calm and creative activity.

"Public opinion is also justly irritated by the various phenomena of corruption -- the abuse of power, partiality, and advantages provided for financial benefit. We are aware of the means of combating these phenomena but we do not apply these means efficiently enough. We should rely much more than previously on greater social publicity and on the control and criticism supplied by public opinion. By means of a more consistent calling to account for abuses and through punishment, we should create a situation in which it does not pay to acquire advantages by means of bribery and to circumvent the law," Horvath said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURAL COOPERATION -- Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- Ferenc Ratkai, Hungarian deputy minister of culture and Vasiliy Serov, Soviet deputy minister of culture signed the 1987 agenda on Hungarian-Soviet cultural cooperation in Budapest Tuesday. Under the agreement, a Soviet cultural month is to be held in Hungary from October 7th to November 5th, in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Guest performances to be given will include the opera ensemble. There is also to be an "art and revolution" exhibition of the fine arts of the 1920s, and a display of the work of Central Asian and Caucasian silversmiths. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 27 Jan 87 LD]

POLISH CULTURAL DELEGATION -- Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Polish National Cultural Council headed by President Bogdan Suchodolski visited Hungary January 26th to 29th on invitation of the Patriotic People's Front. The delegation held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, visited the National General Cultural Center and the National Pedagogical Institute, and also met with officials in the Cultural Policy Commission of the Patriotic People's Front. The delegation met with Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture, and Andras Knopp, deputy chief of the Science and Culture Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation left Hungary Thursday evening. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2105 GMT 29 Jan 87 LD]

WHITEHEAD CONTINUES WORKING VISIT TO WARSAW

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD311819 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 31 -- Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, now on a working visit to this country.

During a long talk the two made an open, useful and constructive exchange of views on the key issues of bilateral relations between the Polish People's Republic and the United States, the still existing barriers on the road leading to their normalization, and prospects of improvement in the interest of the two sides.

Much time was devoted to fundamental problems of the international situation and ways to its improvement.

Meets With Messner

LD301544 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 30 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead now on a working visit to Poland.

The talks concentrated on relations between Poland and the United States of America.

The two comprehensively discussed economic issues, including the possibility of an improvement in mutual relations in the field. Premier Messner briefed Mr Whitehead on issues related to the current stage of the economic reform in Poland.

Polish Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik, Undersecretary of State in the Polish Foreign Ministry Jan Kinast and U.S. Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Warsaw John Davis were present.

MESSNER GIVES 30 JAN NEWS CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD302125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Jan 87

["Excerpts" of news conference given by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner for foreign and domestic correspondents on 30 January at the Council of Ministers Office in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A journalist from the Polish Press Agency, PAP, asked:

[Correspondent] This morning you received Mr Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who is currently in Poland. I would like to ask you how the talks went.

[Messner] This meeting was an expression of the deepening political dialogue between the PPR and the United States. In the past few years these relations -- not through any fault of ours -- have been strained [napiete]. A significant factor in these mutual relations is economic cooperation, and that was the subject of our talks; that is: What further steps are to be undertaken to solve the problem of economic cooperation; that is, the complete withdrawal of illegally introduced economic restrictions, which had definite, negative consequences. At the same time, (we talked about) how we view further possibilities for their development, above U.S. attitudes toward these problems, and so on. This includes their reinstatement of the clause of most-favored-nation status. I tried to explain what the removal of this status has meant to us, from the point of view of our export and [words indistinct]. I must say that the conversation flowed amid mutual understanding. At least that is how I understand the attitude of Mr Whitehead, who said at the end that although we have our differences of opinion he can nevertheless better understand our problems, the matters which concern us. While I'm on the subject, I would like to add that, after all, we aim to put in motion two existing institutions of economic cooperation; they are the Trade Commission and the Polish-American Economic Council.

[Announcer] Now here is a question from a TRYBUNA LUDU journalist.

[Correspondent] What advantages and disadvantages in this year's development could you point out as the prime minister and at the same time as an economics professor?

[Messner] If we criticize a particular period and mistakes in the economic policy, it is obvious that we cannot be unaware of the fact that in this 40-year period we have built in this a number of modern industries in this country. Even if we take into consideration that at present a partial devaluation of this industry has taken place, this industry has the potential for development if modernized, and if conditions for development are created in particular branches. This concerns all (?branches). This is one aspect.

Another aspect is the problem of accumulating highly qualified personnel in this country. At the moment, we have about 1.5 million people with higher education, in a country with a population of 37 million. Through rational management and by creating incentives, also through the consistent implementation of the economic reform, and what we call the second stage of reform, one can expect that even employees who have drifted away and who are not now employed according to their training, will again start coming back.

Finally, another advantage that we have, which should not be forgotten is the consistent implementation of the economic reform. Economic reform in Poland is a fact, irrespective of some people attempting to emphasize all kinds of shortcomings or, as some people express it in a simplified way: There are those who want to halt this economic reform at whatever stage. May I say: It has been a dream of mine to be prime minister in such times when the economic reform will function well in all sectors, not only in industry, but in all sectors of our economy. We are aiming at this, because then the life of the central authorities would be considerably better, more comfortable and efficient. One could devote oneself to many other matters; so the consequent effects of the implementation of the economic reform is our aim.

Another advantage is the utilization of basic reserves. I can provide a long list here: the organization of work, which is also connected with supplies, proper management, encouraging initiatives, and removing all obstacles in this area.

However, what are the barriers? A barrier we must take into account is the state of our balance of payments in Poland and debt because, in a fundamental way, it influences the possibilities for a more rapid development and a more rapid intensification [words indistinct] of the pace of the production development in our country. We need to be able to earmark greater financial means, free currency means, to purchase various kinds of installations links with modern technology, which we are not capable of producing and which we are also not in a position to buy or get from our friendly socialist countries, for they too produce and also have [word indistinct] which we receive, but not in sufficient (?quantities).

It is clear that this is a barrier which we must take into account. The decapitalizaation of assets and the possibility of recreating them is linked to this. Here, we are looking for a whole series of solutions, a gamut of solutions; that is to say, in addition to our direct purchases in the socialist countries and in the countries of the second-payments area. We are trying to solve it by means of companies. We have made such efforts in several countries.

On the other hand, there is still unfortunately a barrier of awareness, a psychological barrier. Perhaps it has been considerably softened, but when one reads all the public opinion polls, there is a split between the public mood, generally speaking, and [words indistinct] a real improvement in the economy because there is a real improvement, and there is probably no need to prove that. ("One may) ask the question if that improvement is in line with expectations; but it is here that there is the barrier. [sentence indistinct] Unfortunately, this is a long-drawn-out process, and we have to break through this barrier in the long-drawn-out process, however, we cannot break through it only with speeches and explanations, [words indistinct] but also with consistent activity in specific areas of the economy. The national socio-economic plan for 1986-90 is also constructed towards this end. I want to stress again: If that plan is implemented with full consistency, in 1990 we will have a completely different qualitative situation for the country's economy.

[Announcer] The representative of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY asked:

[Correspondent] Mr Premier, there was a fairly extensive article in PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY a few weeks ago by Professor Andrzel Kozminski concerning the reform of the center. I would like to ask you, Premier, for your opinion, perhaps not so much as head of the government as an economist, on the subject of the needs and possibilities, the scope of this whole complex linked with the reform of the center.

[Messner] One of the elements of the economic reform was a reform in the central government, and some elements of this reform have been implemented. One could, of course, quarrel with this and indulge in discussions as to whether this was sufficient; whether, perhaps, we had stopped half-way, [words indistinct]. In my opinion, the great undertaking which we decided as a result of the resolutions passed at the 10th congress and as a result of the party's initiatives -- that is, a review of organizational structures -- also aims in that direction. I believe the basic thesis is that the final form of the central authorities is a function of the final form of the national economy and the implementation of the economic reform.

Let me raise the following theory: The more independent and economically and financially strong enterprises are -- and therefore at the same time self-governing, self-financing and independent -- the more the role of the central authorities will change. In other words, the more economic stability in the country, the greater the possibilities of various economic units -- and there are many varied (?economic units); there are small, medium-sized and large economic units -- for producing goods for the domestic market, the greater (?their possibilities) for external contacts, for export, and so on. Then, the role of the central authorities changes completely. Their role then becomes that of guiding, in the long term, certain processes of economic, social, political and other life.

On the other hand, in the current situation, there are, unfortunately, certain definite phenomena which seem to create a need for the central authorities to exist in their present form. Of course, I leave out the fact that... [changes thought] I cannot admit that this situation creates positive phenomena but it does create negative ones. This situation may also be taken advantage of in a negative fashion. For example, bureaucracy blooms anew; there is interference from all levels, interference which goes much too far is quite unnecessary. The independence of enterprises is perhaps curtailed, in a way which is one-sided, which is against all principles, against the system. All these phenomena should not be passed over (?in silence). On the contrary, we confirm that they exist, and we try to eradicate them, but this is, after all, obvious.

I believe that once economic stability is achieved, (?there will be no need to keep the same structure of ministry departments as we have at the moment). The role of the bank will change as the independence of enterprises increases, as self-financing increases, as the economic situation improves by becoming more efficient. Tax liabilities will decrease, certainly we are moving in that direction.

[Announcer] A journalist from Tygodnik Katowice asked:

[Correspondent] The day before yesterday, the Sejm approved the Drugs Act. This is only a partial and very ineffective -- it is thought -- solution to the problem of the drug shortages which still occur on the market. I understand and it is understood that the system of solutions will be accompanied by increases in drug prices. How does the government see the forms of aid for people particularly hit by the new increase, forced to accept permanently expensive drugs which are getting more expensive.

[Messner] The government is taking a whole series of measures here in the direction of increasing the supply of drugs because that is important. How? Well, through internal production and imports. Unfortunately, I must say, as far as imports are concerned, as far as the socialist countries are concerned, increasing imports is being correctly implemented. We could say here that (?if we had) greater resources, we could talk to our partners about increasing agreements in this sector. As regards imports from the countries of the second-payments area, they are linked to the possibilities for earmarking for this purpose specific sums of foreign currency. I said that, meanwhile, this year we are earmarking $120 billion for this purpose. This is a large sum, an enormous sum, but it is insufficient. We are doing everything to increase supply so that, simply, there are more drugs.

Nevertheless, we cannot fail to look at this problem from the economic side; that is to say, without denying the whole humanitarian matter, we (?have to) look at the economic side. At the moment, drugs [changes thought] as regards drug prices, taking world prices into account they are amazingly different.

If anybody has bought a drug abroad, [words indistinct], bought it for dollars in the West, he knows how much it costs in dollars. Some drugs, (?however), are more expensive in Poland. In view of this, one has to look at this problem in this way, too; that is, one has to see whether our drugs, which we [words indistinct] from general humanitarianism, whether we have not exaggerated slightly here. That is one aspect. Here is the second: For years and years, the system of free drugs was developed. Free drugs are available to certain services in our country -- I won't mention which, most people know them -- and certain milieux. I must say: I don't think -- and I have to be very careful here -- everybody behaves like this, but I know, from private conversations...[changes thought] Recently Docent Kwiatkowski and Director [name indistinct] got annoyed at the dignitaries as he called them, the high-level decisionmakers, calling on the opinion of acquaintances, [words indistinct] at their disposal. There was an article in POLITYKA.

Nevertheless, despite this reservation, I want to say that I have information from various people I come into contact with, including people from the health service, that, for example, because there is a deficit of drugs, one can make a telephone call (?in a known direction), and the drugs are bought up in a (?certain period of time). (?However), such phenomena exist. Not to mention the fact, that no one here could have a clear conscience after having looked in his first-aid box where there are many unnecessary drugs.

We have organized action for these drugs to be returned. I do not know whether you remember this; it was 2 or 3 years ago. But this has not passed the test because it is well known that nobody really made the effort, some people brought their drugs, some forgot, some did not feel like it, etc. There is also the problem of drugs being out of date. There are drugs which cannot be used, under any circumstances, in an unlimited period of time. I am not an expert in this area.

We want to improve this situation somehow. We do not want to do it in an administrative way. We must take into consideration the material situation, and we must take into consideration the specific milieux. The approach to pensioners who, let us say, use medicines should be different from the approach to people who are well-off. The approach to cheap medicines and the approach to expensive medicines should be different, etc. This is the proposal. I must say that we have already been considering this for 2 years and cannot solve this problem, for the very reason that this is such a sensitive social problem. And still the supplies of drugs do not increase; there are always shortages. To put it briefly, we are doing everything in all areas, including imports, to improve the supply of drugs. At the same time, we must jointly, in a course of some kind of social discussion, work out what to do about their distribution, so that they will not be wasted.

[Text] [Announcer] This was a question asked by a journalist from PANORAMA SLASKA.

[Correspondent] The location of the Port Polnocny has, in all respects, been purposeful, needed and indispensable to our economy. The first stage of construction of this port has been completed. At the same time, the construction has been stopped for a period -- let us be honest -- of unspecified duration. The development of the port in Swinoujscie is underway. In this situation, why doesn't the government take firm action to develop the Port Polnocny, which has exceptionally convenient transport links with the rest of the country?

[Messner] You could ask me several questions like this. For example, why doesn't the government take more decisive action to complete the construction of the Ursus tractor factory and the development of (?agriculture)? Why does the government allow the situation when no more new mines are being built and allow the fact that in 1995, and in the year 2000 for sure, coal extraction in Poland will drop? Why, for example, in connection with this, doesn't the government simultaneously build two nuclear power stations? Why doesn't the government do a number of things?

The problem is that some investment projects which were launched in the seventies were, in their nature, aimed at a gigantic model, taking into consideration the aims of our economy. The issue of ports was a part of this approach. I don't claim that this was not right. Poland needs ports, as well as nuclear power stations, a fast completion of the construction of Ursus and a number of other investment projects which I could list here, of course.

However, in a situation of limitations, we must from the point of view of a comprehensive view of the economy, act selectively and [words indistinct]. The government is consolidating the economy policy, [word indistinct] of economic structure. Of course, there is a certain verbal accusation, and now, in order to prove that it is not true, I would have to make a lengthy speech proving that we have done and are doing this in a different way. I would have to explain that we put a brake on this and let that go forward; we have developed that (?and so on).

In connection with this, let's consider the issue of the northern port. The situation has undergone a change both in the export-import structure and direction of that export-import, so that at the moment, that port would not play as large a role as previously envisaged.

[Announcer] A TV News representative asked:

[Correspondent] Premier, my question concerns prices. They are increasing, and the public feels that they are growing too quickly. This (?has been taken up) particularly recently by Western propaganda centers, and it is being suggested that in the near future there will be a wave of fairly high increases, especially for basic foodstuffs. Please tell us what the truth is.

[Messner] I told the truth in my speech to the Sejm. According to all our calculations and decisions, the average price-increase in Poland is 13 percent. Speaking about the 13-percent increase, I want to stress again that this is the average increase. Unfortunately, not everybody understands this. [passage indistinct]

At the same time, as I also said in my speech, there will be measures which aim at compensating for the increase in the cost of living, by increasing the possibilities for earning in the material sphere but at the same time, in the budget sphere, regarding pensions and so on.

This question may be asked: Why is the government increasing prices and increasing wages, (?thus creating a spiral)? Well, we are aiming consistently at changing the price structure, and we aim to change this structure in such a way so that it is normal, functioning, and approximate to world prices; so that the economy is healthy in this sphere.

This is an exceptionally difficult process, from the implementation side, although it is clear from the economic side. However, from the implementation side, it is exceptionally difficult due to the bad social response. We are aware of this, and together we must, explaining these problems, neutralizing, remembering about the weakest groups, realizing that there are material differentiations in different milieux, [words indistinct]. We must have this awareness and counteract negative effects here and so on. That is the main concern of the government, which together with the trade unions, will (?act) in this direction.

Comments on IMF Negotiations

LD302205 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1903 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Several hundred Polish and foreign journalists were invited to the news conference with the premier in the Hall of Columns of the Council of Ministers Office. The occasion for the news conference was the government report on last year's results and the plans for the current year, delivered by Zbigniew Messner in the Sejm. This direct and frank talk by the premier with journalists lasted 2 hours. Here are the most important topics:

[Begin recording] [Passage ommitted on the Whitehead visit and optimism about the Polish economy] [Journalist] Will Poland's readmission to the IMF bring us any direct benefits, and what influence on government economc policy can the experts of the IMF have?

[Messner] Admission to the IMF is not in itself a solution to our problems, which we have connected with our balance of payments, with our debts, with their size, and with the need to pay off (?those debts). It is simply one path, a very onerous and not very easy path, either. We have already spoken about these topics, and I don't want to develop it. It simply isn't the opening of, for example, some sort of sack of credits, which automatically (?come) through admission, for several reasons, economic reasons. This has to be clearly said: economic reasons.

The IMF and the World Bank, are not interested in this, so quickly, purely economically, but also politically. We have to remember that the IMF is, after all, an institutiton which operates in a definite political set-up, and this set-up, all its forces, are not at all interested in Poland suddenly becoming a country of economic miracle and in everybody smiling and applauding the authorities, the government, the party and all (?our allies). [word indistinct] one has to take all these activities into account.

On the other hand, it has to be said objectively -- and we always have to be objective -- that the IMF experts are showing good will; that is to say, when they come to our country, they are geared for an economic experts' report. They have put political matters into the background, so to speak. Of course, I must stress again that I don't know all the behind-the-scenes possibilities; I have no right to speak on this subject. There must be proof of this.

But here, this is a matter of an economic experts' report on the state of economy. They are chiefly interested in what we have adopted in the national plan for 1986-90; what we are adopting in the system of solutions which we have agreed to call the second stage of the reform and which they call the reform of our economic system.

The government decisions which are contained in the central annual plan, including the projection for exports (?in the long term) are also highlighted. [word indistinct] draft of economic development is mainly pro-export. They are chiefly interested in whether all this corresponds to their ideas about the so-called program of adaptation, which the IMF applies, in any case, to all member-countries and particularly to those which have a certain level of indebtedness and so on. The opinion of IMF experts is more favorable for the government than the opinion often presented in the columns of the newspapers, weeklies and others represented here. [passage omitted on drugs act and prices] [end recording]

NEW BASIC RATE FOR ZLOTY EFFECTIVE 1 FEB

LD311956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] A new basic rate for the zloty is to be introduced tomorrow: 115 zlotys to 1 transfer ruble and 240 zlotys to 1 U.S. dollar. This change is to increase the profitability of export production. A no less important purpose of this change is to strengthen the economic influence on imports.

DANISH TUTOR FINED FOR ILLEGAL LITERATURE

LD271749 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Unusual occurrences, because they break the law, do happen in tourism to and from Poland, but practically none goes unpunished. Yesterday, a certain Danish citizen did not leave Swinoujscie unpunished: (Inge Brete Moltke), a 33-year-old Danish language tutor and lecturer at the Department of Scandinavian Studies of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, forgot one thing -- that she must not possess or carry literature, leaflets or publications whose distribution inside Poland is forbidden. Here is the press spokesman for the head of the Internal Affairs Voivodship Office in Szczecin, Captain (Gustaw Chylinski):

[Begin (Chylinski) recording] She had them with her, and during the customs examination, publications were discovered which she should not have had. There were 22 of them, various kinds; but she had something more. In her travel bag, hidden away, sewn in, there were letters, requests for help, including requests to send a computer, typewriters with Polish keyboards, that kind of information, which clearly showed that (Inge Brete Moltke) was not just a Danish language tutor, but also a sort contact between the underground and sponsors abroad; she was carrying these materials in that role. She made the excuse that she loved Poland and the Poles; that she was interested in them and in Polish history, and hence all the documents she had with her. But when she was asked how it was that some of the documents were evidence of activity broader than an interest in history, she said that she didn't know how it had happened, or how those materials had come to be sewn in her travel bag. The magistrates' court attached to the Mayoral Office in Szczecin today pronounced her guilty of the offences and fined her Z50,000. It also ordered the confiscation of the publications and books in her possession and also that the details of the above judgement be made public in the mass media. [end recording]

LEAFLETS CALL FOR STRIKE, CEAUCESCU OVERTHROW

AU311400 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1340 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest -- Leaflets have been circulated in the Romanian capital calling for the overthrow of state and party chief Ceaucescu and for a strike.

The pamphlets call upon the populace to store food, stay at home, and not to go to work until Ceausescu's removal from office is announced. The authors of th text are not known.

The campaign is apparently a response to the economic and supply crisis in Romania.

Diplomats Assess Situation

AU011956 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1927 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Bucahrest -- After the appearance of leaflets against state and party chief Ceausescu, Western diplomats in Romania expect compulsory measures [Zwangsmassnahmen] from the communist regime.

The diplomats said that economic problems of the country represent a great setback for the reputation of the Romanian leadership in the eyes of the public and that there were unofficial reports of strikes in several parts of the country.

"Heads could roll," said one diplomat. It was possible, he added, that Ceausescu would undertake a "purge" in economic institutions.

BUCHAREST PROHIBITS PRIVATE CARS FROM ROADS

AU301449 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The Traffic Department of the General Police Inspectorate announces:

As a result of the recent heavy snowfalls, which is making it diffucult for traffic to move on public roads, as of 30 January 1987 the use of private cars is prohibited also in Bucharest Municipality and Ilfov Agricultural Sector.

As of the same date, the use of socialist property cars intended to transport people is also prohibited. The transportation of people in the line of duty will be done only by using jeeps previously authorized for this purpose.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO CYPRUS

LD020907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0722 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foregin affairs, left this morning on an official visit to Cyprus at the invitation of Foreign Affairs Minister Yeoryios Iakovou.

The two ministers will discuss possibilities for improving bilateral cooperation; current international problems, especially crisis flashpoints; the situation in the Mediterranean; and Nonaligned Movement activity. The federal secretary's visit to Cyprus will last 2 days.

Further Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the official visit to Cyprus by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, including his meeting with President Spiros Kiprianou, see the Cyprus section of the 2 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STOJANOVIC RECEIVES BCP STUDY DELEGATION

AU291834 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received yesterday a BCP study delegation whose visit to our country was a part of the cooperation program between the LCY and the BCP. The study delegation was led by Kostadin Ivanov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee's Department for Economic and Scientific and Technical Policy [title as published].

ALIA SPEECH 'DIRECT INTERFERENCE' IN SFRY

LD310608 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 30 (TANJUG) -- Head of the Albanian state and party Ramiz Alia has once again presented his view of Albanian relations with Yugoslavia. He did so two days ago, directly before the Sunday elections for the People's Assembly, in the same electoral unit in Tirana (No. 210) to which Enver Hoxha belonged. He concluded the part of his report concerning Yugoslavia by stating that "it is clear that certain circles are active in Yugoslavia and abroad which are trying to sully our two countries' relations."

It is really quite easy to agree with such an assessment, if one starts from the fact that chauvinist and separatist elements of Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia belong to these "circles". Judging by the speech broadcast by Radio Tirana in its first morning programme, Alia did not have them in mind. He nevertheless reiterated his support for the separatists who are actively working towards destabilizing and breaking up Yugoslavia, and also for their demand that Kosovo be given the status of a republic.

Alia claims that he is simply urging that ethnic Albanians living in Yugoslavia be provided with "the same rights, equality and freedom as the other nations and nationalities living in Yugoslavia". It is quite certain that he knows the real position of Albanians in Yugoslavia where they are, by law and in practice, equal to all other citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It would be very good if the position of Yugoslav nationalities (Serbian, Montenegrin, Macedonian) living in Albania, whose existence the Albanian Government does not even recognize, were even half as good.

For this reason, Alia's malicious insisting on the "rights and equality" of Albanians in Yugoslavia is a direct interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and an encouragement of actions aimed at disintegration, although he denies this.

Alia, however, reconfirmed this stand withhis decisive defence of "The Life and Work" of Enver Hoxha whose anti-Yugoslav stand is well-known. He could have found further confirmation of Hoxha's stand in the secret part of Hoxha's address to the Albanian Party of Labour 8th Congress in November 1981 which was only recently published in Tirana. The address incites ethnic Albanians living in Yugoslavia to break up Yugoslavia, supports the creation of ethnically pure "Albanian regions" in Yugoslavia, attacks the decisions of the second session of Avnoj, the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Lberation of Yugoslavia (at which the foundations of the federal system were laid in 1943) and supports the demands for annexing the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohije to Albania.

On the other hand, Alia is correct in claiming that there are certain circles abroad which oppose cooperation between the two neighbouring countries, cooperation which Yugoslavia continually and actively supports. However, judging by Tirana's practice and its actions, it may be said that a part of Albania's leadership is a part of those very circles.

FEC ENDORSES DRAFT LAWS ON BANKING 29 JAN

LD292340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1841 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- At today's session, presided over by Janez Zemljaric, the FEC endorsed two more draft laws regarding the material and financial consolidation of economy and banks in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo. One of them refers to draft changes in the law on covering exchange rate differences, and it envisages benefits for organizations in these areas, on condition that their programs of economc-financial consolidation are verified. The verification will be carried out by working bodies of the executive councils, that is, the economic chambers of these sociopolitical communities. As far as the organizations of these two republics and the Province of Kosovo are concerned, it is also envisaged that the covering of all the exchange rates shouls be increased from 65 to 75 percent, if the degree of pressure on these funds as a result of these differences is greater than 120 percent.

By changing this law, as stated by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the material and financial consolidation of economy and banks in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo would be considerably relieved. It is calculated that the effects of these changes in the current year would amount to 32 billion dinars. The funds would be secured by the contribution of the republics and provinces, considering that there are no other legal possibilities.

The consolidation of economy and banks in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo should be also speeded up by the law on regulating commitments based on credits and other payment commitments of some authorized banks from thse territories, whose draft was endorsed at today's FEC session. This law controls the deferment of payment commitments of some authorized banks from the territory of these republics of Kosovo toward the National Bank of Yugoslavia. The deferment refers to the credits incurred by changing foreign currency loans into the dinar credits, and also to unsettled dinar countervalues for th foreign currency the national bank has remitted to the authorized bank, in keeping with the conclusions on the buying and selling of foreign currency.

The FEC endorsed a draft accord on the bases of the protection of Yugoslavia's natural and cultural heritage. [passage omitted]

The FEC also endorsed major roads and main railway lines in Yugoslavia, where customs zones can be set up. [passage omitted]

At today's session the FEC endorsed its work program for this year which outlines tasks, contractors, and deadlines. [passage omitted]

A number of international agreements were also ratified.

MARKET RESEARCH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INFLATION

AU012043 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Interview with Petrasin Petrasinovic, director of the Center for Market Research, by Slavisa Stojkovic on the "Sunday at 10" program; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Stojkovic] What has led to the January retail price increases is more or less known because this was discussed at some length at the session of the Markets and Prices Committee [28 January] and in the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces a day later. In a word, demand is greater than supply, there is more money in the market than there should be, prices at home are often higher than export prices, and there are some psychological reasons when at the beginning of a year producers want to immediately ensure their prices not to get surprised by a possible price freeze. Of course, there are many other reasons for the prices of several hundreds of articles in shops to go up on a daily basis. The SFRY Assembly delegates asked the FEC to prepare an analysis about market trends and reasons for the January price boom as soon as possible. This is why we will not on this occasion discuss the reasons why some things have become more expensive and by how much, but will ask Petrasin Petrasinovic, director of the Center for Market Research, whether our market is facing a clearer or even more overcast sky.

[Petrasinovic] My inflation forecast mainly refers to the first half of the year. Seen in terms of the present situation, the first half of the year will not be characterized by a significant increase in inflation. According to this forecast one can expect inflation to range from 85 and 90 percent measured by retail prices. This is primarily the result of a fairly high statistical base of the first half of last year, and this rate of inflation, the figure that I have just given, is therefore a result of a statistical illusion. However, if this rate of inflation continues, if the January inflationary impact persists over the next few months, this would indicate quite serious problems in the rate of inflation in the second half of the year. Thus the second half of the year is particularly crucial as to whether we are going to have an increase in inflation or not. This is a statistical picture, but the constellation of all economic factors which will affect price formation and inflation in general over the next few months deserves particular attention. In that respect, the constellation of these factors is at the moment unfavorable because due to the stagnation of production in the home market, we are faced with significantly greater demand than supply, the consequence of which is an increase in the unit costs of production. The implementation of the new accountancy system, which will operate in a deflationary manner in the long run, will have counterproductive, inflationary effects in the short run, because it will increase the pressure of [?spending]. The initiation of all these new inflationary spirals also affects the measures undertaken to remove the price disparity. [paragraph continues]

Then, there are many unfavorable expectations from the world economy, because after a number of years of a systematic reduction of prices, particularly the price of raw and processed materials and the price of oil, it was characteristic during the last quarter of last year and at the beginning of this year that these prices were beginning to move upward, which means that a certain increase of inflation is expected in the world too. [passage omitted]

ASSEMBLY MOVES TO PREVENT MIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

LD292345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1841 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 29 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia today accepted a proposal of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia that a Yugoslav program be adopted to check the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Province of Kosovo, and for the return of those who have already left the province.

The increased migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo started in 1981 with the escalation of Albanian chauvinism and separatism in the province. Albanian chauvinism and separatism demanded that Kosovo be declared a republic, intending to join it to Albania.

With these aims, Albanian chauvinists and separatists exert pressure on the non-Albanian population in the province, especially Serbs and Montenegrins, with the purpose of making Kosovo ethnically pure, populated only by Albanians.

The adoption of the program for putting an end to the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo should contribute to a change in the situation. The problem would become the joint concern of Yugoslavia and not only of the Republic of Serbia, of which the autonomous province of Kosovo is part.

The need to adopt a program on halting the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is indicated by the fact that the creation of ethnically pure Kosovo would represent a direct attack on Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and a threat to peace in the Balkans and this part of Europe, it was stressed today in the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The data was set out today in the Assembly on the change of the national structure of the Kosovo population which alao indicates the need for adopting a new program aimed at preventing Albanian separatist from achieving their goals of the ethically clean province.

In the 1961-1981 the number of Albanian nationality members in Kosovo rose by 580,131 persons, while the number of Montenegrins and Serbs dropped by 112,631. From 1981 to the middle of last year the number of Serbs and Montenegrins dropped by 20,456 persons, or 8.7 per cent as compared to the 1961 census.

KOSOVO PROSCRIBES BOOKS BY ALBANIAN WRITERS

LD261256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0529 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- The latest decision of the Education Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province (SAP) of Kosovo to remove from the teaching plans and programs and from Albanian langauge and literature textbooks in primary and secondary education some items "that could arouse national romanticism" has provoked contrasting comments.

Individual disagreeements with this decision were expressed in a discussion the commission of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee for Ideological Trends, Education, Science, and Culture organized with public, cultural, and scientific workers in the province, a few days ago. What was said by some of the participants, as could have been expected, brought confusion and againe raised the question -- one especially characteristic Kosovo -- of whether a writer or rather, his work can be studied if he has come into conflict with LCY policy or if he has a hostile attitude toward our country. A typical example of this are the writers Ismail Kadare and Drito Agoli from Albania and the Kosovo writer Mark Krasnici, who are the subjects of the dispute. Kadare and Agoli have placed themselves openly in the service of anti-Yugoslav propaganda and the campagin coming from Albania and in their pamphlets often sow open hatred toward our peoples, especially the Serbian people, while Mark Krasnici has been expelled from the LCY and has a reputation of being one of the main proponents of Kosovo becoming a republic. [passage omitted]

Proceeding from these stances, the provincial institute for the improvment of education and upbringing has proposed -- and the Kosovo Education Council has accepted the proposal -- that in the plans and programs for primary school 8 items be replaced and in those for secondary education a total of 10 items be replaced. Thirty-one primary school textbooks are being abolished or replaced and four secondary school textbooks in Albanian will be replaced. Some other items will also be removed from the readers.

Most of the "proscribed" items are by the writers Mark Kransnici, Ismail Kadare and Drito Agoli (10 each), and Anton Cajupi (6), Zef Serembo (4) and others. Apart from Krasnici all the writers are from Albania.

The Pristina literary critic Ibrahim Rugova, who is the above mentioned talks about ideological weakness in Kosovo culture spoke in favor if distinguishing the personality of the writers and their public activity from their works, has publicly delcared himself against their exclusion from the plans, programs, and textbooks. Taking Kadare as an example, he wondered whether this means, for example, that Andric, who, he said, before the war had drawn up a program for "the annihilation of Albanians in Yugoslavia," should be expunged from school programs and readers. Ibrahim Rugova thus at the same time cast fresh seeds of doubt on the political action to purge those items that are troubling the consciousness of young people. [passage omitted]

POLITIKA RUNS 'SATIRICAL' STORY, PROTEST LETTER

AU291815 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 18 January on page 13 under the subhead "Note About Our Neighbors" carries a 1,000-word article by M. Sarenac entitled "Vojko and Savle." Belgrade POLITIKA on 25 January on the same page and under the same subhead carried a 900-word letter signed by Karoline Udovicki in reaction to the article.

In his article, M. Sarenac tells a story about two of his neighbors he calls Vojko Nikolic and Savle Pavic, the former name probably standing for Dr Gojko Nikolis, retired colonel general, participant in the Spanish Civil War, People's Hero, and former ambassador to India, and the latter for Dr Pavle Savic, physicist and former president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Sarenac presents "Nikolic" as younger and better off, possessing two or three houses on the coast and some elsewhere, who married a "Madam Argo" while in the diplomatic service abroad. "As a class conscious man," Sarenac says, "he was not bothered by the fact that she was a French noblewoman, international journalist, married, and probably cooperated just a little with their [intelligence] services." Sarenac tells a story about "some strange things" happening to "Comrade Vojko": "First, all his keys disappeared only to reappear the next day in a completely different place. Then, just as a film, a suitcase with confidential diplomatic documents disappeared -- an unknown person handed it later to our embassy porter. And, everyone except Comrade Vojko suspected Madam Argo."

"Comrade Savle," Sarenac says has "nothing except a modest apartment, scientific tributes, decorations, and a hunting gun."

Sarenac continues by asking: "And is strange in all this, you will ask yourselves. Quite a few comrades married ladies. Something else is strange, not that. Comrade Vojko qaurreled with Comrade Savle," and, Sarenac adds, "since I do not want to make decisions by myself -- just as I have up to now -- esteemed comrades journalists, please provide an answer for me."

"Comrade Vojko and Comrade Savle," Sarenac goes on, "belong to the same scientific-pensioners' club," probably meaning the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. "The disagreement arose, they say over a letter that -- by mistake or by intention on the part of journalists -- was leaked into public and caused a stir. The letter, they say, slams history from all sides." Here Sarenac probably means the "Memorandum" issued by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, later attacked by Pavle Savic.

The letter in POLITIKA of 25 January has, as an introduction, an editorial note that reads:

"On the occasion of the last week's satirical supplement by Momcilo Sarenac, we have received a large number of readers' letters with different reactions. There are some harsh remarks about the contents and style of the article, as well as opinions that there is no topic that newspaper satire cannot deal with.

"We treat our readers' reactions with care and understanding. We carry here one of the letters we received."

Karolina Udovicki starts the letter by saying that she knows a French noblewoman married to a former Yugoslav diplmat, but hat her name is Margo and not Argo and that the husband's name is Gojko. She tells about the fact that her friend "received an anonymous letter 20 years ago (is the signature M. Sarenac the expression of something similar to an anonymous letter?) in which the author claimed the 'I work for the Yugoslav service.'" She goes on to write about her friend, denying the existence of the "houses" and states that there is similarity between the woman from the article and her friend except that the latter is known for losing her bags and keys. "There are a lot of differences" between the friend's husband and the one from the article, she claims. "Those people who know him and his latest public statements will notice these differences themselves," Karolina Udovicki says, and she concludes her letter by saying the following:

"What follows after the author asks himself 'what can be strange in all this' I could not understand at all, except that he admitted that he has 'so far never' made decisions by himself."